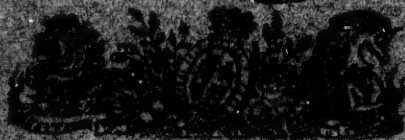


360,
MANUAL

OF THE

SCHOOL LAW

NEW BRUNSWICK



FREDERICTON

PRINTED FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AT THE TELEGRAPH STEAM JOB ROOMS

1877

360

MANUAL
OF THE
SCHOOL LAW

OF
NEW BRUNSWICK.



FREDERICTON.

PRINTED FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AT THE TELEGRAPH STEAM JOB ROOMS.

1877.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

FREDERICTON, August 2nd, 1877.

The BOARD OF EDUCATION has directed the publication in this form of the Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes relating to SCHOOLS, for the information of Boards of Trustees, Teachers, and the public generally.

The revised REGULATIONS of the Board of Education are appended. References are prefixed to the subjects of Regulations, and Remarks are interspersed with the view of rendering the objects contemplated by the Law, and the Regulations made under its authority, more easily attainable by School Officers and the people at large.

The School Service is to be conducted agreeably to the provisions of the Law and Regulations herein published.

By order of the Board of Education.

THEODORE H. RAND.

Chief Supt. Education.

SCHOOLS.

CHAPTER 65 OF THE CONSOLIDATED STATUTES.

1. The following terms shall in this Chapter mean as herein defined, unless there is something in the context repugnant thereto :—

"Schools" shall mean all Schools established under this Chapter, or "The Common Schools Act, 1871," or any amendment thereof :

"District," that portion of territory into which the Province shall be divided for local School government :

"Border District," a District embracing portions of two or more Counties :

"Ratepayer," any person rated in the Parish Assessment List in respect of real or personal property or income :

2. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Chief Superintendent of Education at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, besides travelling expenses, charges and contingencies of office, and a Clerk or Assistant, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

3. The Governor in Council may issue Warrants in the ordinary manner, for the payment of the several allowances, salaries and services provided for hereby.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

4. The Governor, the Members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education, shall constitute a Board of Education ; the Governor, with three Members of the Executive Council, and the Chief Superintendent, who shall act as Secretary, shall constitute a quorum.

5. The Board of Education shall have power—

(1) To provide for the establishing and efficient working of a Normal School with Model departments ; to appoint a Principal at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, who shall, with the approval of the Board, appoint such Assistants as may be found necessary, and to make such allowance for the travelling expenses of

student-teachers attending the School as shall be deemed proper, not exceeding twenty four dollars :

(2) To appoint fifteen Inspectors, and the sum of four thousand two hundred dollars shall be at the disposal of the Board to provide for such service ; but as far as it shall deem practicable, each County shall constitute an Inspectoral District, and the Board shall have power to prescribe the qualifications for Inspectors and their duties where not herein prescribed, and to provide for the uniform certification of all candidates for the same :

(3) To divide the Province into School Districts, and from time to time to create new Districts, or alter boundaries, having due regard to the number of children, and the ability of each District to support one or more efficient Schools : Towns, villages, and populous localities, having a community of interests shall, as far as practicable, form a single District, and no District shall contain less than fifty resident children between the ages of five and sixteen years, unless the area of such District shall contain four square miles ; and in the erection of Districts the Board may obtain such assistance as may be found necessary :

(4) To make regulations for the organization, government and discipline of Schools, for the arrangement and order of School premises, and for the classification of Schools and Teachers, to appoint Examiners of Teachers, and to grant and cancel Licenses :

(5) To prescribe text books and apparatus for the use of Schools, books for School Libraries, plans for the construction and furnishing of School houses, and courses or standards of instruction and study for Schools :

(6) To determine all appeals from the decisions of Inspectors, and make such orders thereon as may be required :

(7) To prepare and publish Regulations under which moneys may be drawn and expended :

(8) To make such Regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect this Chapter, and generally to provide for any exigencies that may arise under its operation.

6. Whenever the Board of Education shall unite two or more Districts, or divide or otherwise alter any District, it shall have power from time to time to make such order or orders as it may deem proper, respecting the continuance and constitution of the Board of School Trustees, removing as it may deem proper any Trustee or Trustees, and appointing other or others in his or their place, and respecting the rights, property and liabilities of the Districts affected by such union, alteration, or division, and to relieve, if it shall see fit, any person in whole or in part from assessments made and ordered in such year pre-

vious to such division or alteration, and which may remain uncollected, and generally to order and direct all things which may become necessary to give effect to such union, alteration, or division.

7. The provisions of the preceding Section shall extend to cases where, previous to the passage hereof, the union, alteration or division of Districts may have been effected.

8. The Board of Education shall have power to attach to a District, as part thereof, any body of dyked marsh or river island wherever situated, which may belong to parties resident in such District.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

9. It shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education, and he is hereby empowered,—

(1) To have, subject to the Board of Education, the supervision and direction of the Inspectors and Schools :

(2) To enforce the provisions of this Chapter, and the regulations and decisions of the Board of Education :

(3) To apportion the County School Fund in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, withholding the same, and all provincial aid, from Districts presenting a false or insufficient return, and dealing with forfeited balances as directed by the Board of Education :

(4) To furnish the Inspector with the numbers and boundaries of the Districts within the respective Counties, and from time to time, as new Districts are created, or boundaries altered, to furnish such new boundaries ; and the certificate of the Inspector shall be evidence of such boundaries :

(5) To cause copies of this Chapter, with regulations of the Board of Education, together with all necessary forms and instructions, to be published and furnished gratuitously to Inspectors, Trustees, and Teachers :

(6) To prepare annually a Report upon the Schools subject to his supervision, accompanied with full statistical tables and detailed accounts of the expenditures of the moneys appropriated under this Chapter, and offer suggestions on educational subjects ; which Report shall be laid before the Legislature within ten days after the opening of the next succeeding Session thereof.

INSPECTORS.

10. It shall be the duty of each of the Inspectors, and he is hereby empowered—

(1) To visit at least semi-annually, each School within his Inspectoral District ; to examine the Schools and School houses and premises ; to inspect the School Register, and generally to ascertain if the provisions

of the School Law are there carried out and obeyed, and to transmit to the Chief Superintendent a report of such inspection as often as the same may be required by the Board of Education :

(2) To furnish Trustees and Teachers with such information as they may require respecting the operation of this Chapter and the performance of their duties, and to advise with the Teachers in all that may tend to promote their efficiency and the character and usefulness of their Schools :

(3) To aid the Chief Superintendent in carrying out a uniform system of Education, and generally in giving effect to this Chapter and the Regulations of the Board of Education :

(4) To appoint a Trustee or Trustees of Schools in cases hereinafter provided, and to investigate and determine upon complaints respecting the election of Trustees ; and appoint an Auditor whenever the annual meeting, or a meeting at which Trustees have been elected, has failed to do so, or when the Auditor appointed dies or refuses or becomes incapable of acting or has permanently left the District :

(5) To determine and report to the Chief Superintendent the Districts, in his opinion, entitled during the following year to special aid as poor Districts, with the grounds of such opinion.

MODE OF SUPPORT.

11. The salaries of Teachers shall be provided for from the three following sources, viz :—Firstly, the Provincial Treasury ; secondly, the County School Fund ; thirdly, District Assessment : All other items of fixed or current expenditure shall be provided for by district or local assessment ; and the purchase of School houses and lands, and erection of School buildings, may be provided for by loan, extending over a period not exceeding seven years.

PROVINCIAL AID.

12. Legally qualified Teachers, employed in Schools supported and conducted in conformity with this Chapter, shall, until as hereinafter specified, receive from the Provincial Treasury according to the following rates for the School year :—Male Teachers of the first class, one hundred and fifty dollars ; of the second class, one hundred and twenty dollars ; of the third class, ninety dollars ; Female Teachers of the first class, one hundred and ten dollars ; of the second class, ninety dollars ; of the third class, seventy dollars : Assistant Teachers, if provided with a classroom separate from the School room, but within the same building, and regularly employed at least four hours each day, shall receive one-half

of the foregoing sums, according to the class of license—one-half the amounts named shall be paid semi-annually or rateably according to the time the Teachers or Assistants shall have satisfactorily taught in Schools as aforesaid within the scholastic year.

13. From and after the first day of November which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, the Provincial aid to Teachers and Assistants, qualified and employed as aforesaid, shall be regulated in part according to the class of license, and in part according to the quality of the instruction given in the School as determined by the semi-annual examination of pupils by an Inspector, as follows: For the School year, or rateably as above, Male Teachers of the first class, one hundred and ten dollars; of the second class, eighty dollars; of the third class, sixty dollars; Female Teachers of the first class, seventy dollars; of the second class, fifty dollars; of the third class, forty dollars: in addition, each Teacher whose School shall be reported by the Inspector, in respect of quality of instruction, as entitled in any half year to the first rank, shall receive for the half year, at the rate of forty dollars per year; the second rank, at the rate of twenty five dollars; the third rank, at the rate of ten dollars, or rateably as above: each such Assistant shall receive a sum equal to one half the grants to Teachers.

COUNTY ASSESSMENT IN AID OF SCHOOLS.

14. The County Secretary in each County shall annually, at or about the time when the assessment for ordinary County and Parish rates is usually ordered, but so as that in fact the assessment herein directed may be made up, assessed and levied at the same time as other County and Parish rates (if any) are made up, assessed, and levied, determine upon a sum which shall be sufficient to yield an amount equal to thirty cents for every inhabitant of the County, according to the last preceding census, together with an amount not exceeding ten per cent. for probable loss and expenses of disbursing, and shall apportion such gross sum amongst the several Parishes, Cities, and Towns, in the same proportion as other County rates were next preceding the issuing of the warrant, as hereinafter mentioned, apportioned, or assessed, or ordered to be apportioned or assessed, upon and amongst the several Parishes, Cities, and Towns, as nearly as the County Secretary may be able to get at such apportionment; or in the want of any such previous apportionment, then according to what the County Secretary may deem to be the relative valuation, for taxable purposes, of the real and personal property and income of the several Parishes, Cities, and Towns; and the County Secretary shall forthwith in the like manner as if the same had been ordered by the County Council,

and either by warrant in form (A) hereunto appended, or by including the same in any warrant issued for other County or Parish purposes to the Assessors of such Parish, City or Town, specifying therein that the same is for a County School rate, order and direct the Assessors of Rates of the several Parishes, Cities, and Towns, to assess and levy the amount so apportioned upon the several Parishes, Cities, and Towns respectively, together with expenses of assessing and collecting; and the amount so ordered shall be assessed, levied and collected in the same manner as if it had been by the County Council ordered to be assessed, levied and collected for ordinary County purposes: except where provision is in any City or Town otherwise, made for the expense of assessing and collecting, a sum not exceeding, for assessing, two and one half per cent., and for collecting, five per cent., shall be included in the warrant, if such warrant shall be transmitted to the Assessors in time to be proceeded upon at the same time as other rates (if any), but if not, or if there be no such other rate, then not exceeding, for assessing, five per cent., and for collecting, ten per cent.

15. The County Secretary shall, upon issuing the Warrants as aforesaid, notify the Chief Superintendent of Education of the amount so ordered to be assessed and levied as a County School Rate upon the entire County, exclusive of the expenses of assessing and collecting; and the County Treasurer shall notify the Chief Superintendent of Education of the amount received by him on such warrants, exclusive of the expenses of assessing and collecting; such amount shall be held by the County Treasurer as a County School Fund, and shall be paid out upon the order of the Chief Superintendent of Education, and not otherwise, except as herein directed; and the County Treasurer shall, for receiving and disbursing such County School Fund, be entitled to receive one per cent. on the amount thereof.

16. The Chief Superintendent shall apportion one half of such amount at the close of each half year to the Trustees of Schools conducted in accordance with this Chapter and the Regulations of the Board of Education, to be applied towards the payment of the Teachers' salaries, and in the following manner:—There shall be allowed to the Trustees of each District, in respect of each qualified Teacher, exclusive of Assistants, by them employed, the sum of thirty dollars per year, and the balance of such amount shall be apportioned to the Trustees according to the average number of pupils in attendance at each School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Schools of the County, and the length of time in operation; one half the sum assessed as a County Rate in the several Counties for the support of Schools shall be advanced from the Provincial Treasury at the close of the Winter Term,

to be refunded in October following, after the first day of which month interest on such advance will be charged against the County.

17. In addition to any other security required to be given by the County Treasurer, he shall be required by the County Council at the time of his appointment, or by the Warden, in case the same shall have been neglected, to give a Bond to the Queen, with two sureties, being freeholders of the County, to be approved by the County Council or Warden, as the case may be, in the probable amount of the sum to be raised upon the entire County for County School purposes, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; which Bond shall be lodged with the Registrar of Deeds, and shall, although in terms for one year, unless cancelled or another Bond be taken, remain a continuing security so long as the County Treasurer shall remain in office.

18. The amount for which a County Treasurer is required to give bonds under the last preceding Section shall in no case exceed eight thousand dollars.

19. The County Treasurer shall, if directed by the Governor in Council, pay all orders drawn upon him by the Chief Superintendent of Education on account of County School Fund, out of the first or any moneys belonging to the County or Parish which may come to his hands, excepting moneys (if any) assessed and on hand for redemption of Debentures issued by the County or Parish, or for payment of interest thereon, and shall recoup such moneys out of any funds subsequently paid to him on account of the County School rate.

20. The Warden of the Municipality of York, and the Mayor of the City of Fredericton, shall annually on or before the first day of January in every year determine upon a sum which shall be sufficient to yield an amount equal to thirty cents for every inhabitant of the County as aforesaid, together with the allowance as aforesaid for probable loss and disbursing, and determine how much of such sum shall be raised by the Municipality and City respectively, determining the same as nearly as may be according to what may be considered the relative valuation of the real and personal property liable to be rated in the Municipality and City respectively; and the said Warden shall forthwith certify to the Secretary-Treasurer of York the amount to be raised upon the Municipality; and the said Mayor shall forthwith certify to the City Council of Fredericton the amount to be raised upon the City of Fredericton; and the Secretary-Treasurer shall, in the manner provided by the fourteenth Section, cause the amount so certified to him, to be apportioned, assessed and levied upon the several Parishes in the Municipality; and the City Council of Fredericton shall, at the time, and in the manner of ordering other City rates, order the assessing and levying of the amount so certified to it, and

the same shall be assessed, levied and collected as other City rates; and such amount when collected, shall forthwith be paid by the City Treasurer to the Secretary-Treasurer: the Secretary-Treasurer shall receive, hold, and pay out the moneys so collected and paid into his hands, whether raised in the Municipality of York or in the City of Fredericton, in the same manner as provided in the fifteenth Section.

21. If the Warden and the Mayor are not able to agree upon such apportionment at or before the date or dates aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to determine and certify the same to the Secretary-Treasurer and City Council, and the like proceedings shall be had as if the same had been determined as by the preceding Section provided.

22. If for any reason in any County no warrant should be issued for the assessing and levying of a County School Fund as aforesaid prior to the first day of May in any year, or if any warrant so issued, or any assessment thereon, should in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council be defective, or be quashed, set aside, or adjudged defective, or if a writ of certiorari should be granted to remove any such warrant, or the assessment and proceedings thereon, into the Supreme Court, for the purpose of quashing or setting aside the same, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in any of such cases, to direct the County Secretary to issue a new warrant, and the like proceedings shall be had and taken thereon as if the same were regularly issued; and upon the issuing of such warrant all proceedings for the assessing, levying and collecting upon or in respect of such former assessment, shall be discontinued and abandoned; and any amount paid on such first assessment shall be considered a payment on such latter rate *pro tanto*; any excess being repaid, and any deficiency collected, in the same manner as other rates.

23. All amounts prior to the 14th day of April, 1873, by the Sessions or Clerk of the Peace directed to be assessed and levied as a County School rate, shall be taken to have been correctly ordered, assessed, and levied, unless the total of such amounts ordered to be assessed and levied in any County exceeds by more than twenty six per cent. the amount of thirty cents per head upon the population of the County.

DISTRICT ASSESSMENT.

24. Any sum required by any District in further payment of Teachers' salaries, over and above the sums provided by the Province and County, and any sum required for other School purposes during the year, including, without limitation by reason of such particularity, the purchase

or improvement of School grounds, the purchase, erection, repair, furnishing, rent, care and insurance of School houses and outbuildings, the purchase of fuel, light, prescribed maps, apparatus and books (for use of indigent pupils), the payment of interest accruing during the year on money that has been borrowed, or that may be borrowed, any indebtedness on account of such objects previously incurred, contingencies, and unforeseen expenses, and personal expenses incurred by the Trustees in the execution of the trust when sanctioned in writing by the Inspector, together with any other expenses required for providing and maintaining an efficient School or Schools, may be determined upon by the School district at a meeting having power to vote money; and any amount so determined upon shall, whether or not the several purposes be specified, be assessed and levied as follows:—Every male person (except he be a clergyman) between the age of twenty one years and the age of sixty years, having resided in such District for the period of one month next before the making out of the District assessment, as hereinafter provided, shall be assessed, and shall pay the sum of one dollar as a poll tax, but not more than one such poll tax shall be assessed in a year; the balance of the sum authorized to be raised shall be assessed and levied, in respect of real and personal property and income, according to the following provisions:—

(1) Residents of the District shall be rated and assessed in such District in respect of their real and personal property and income rateable for Parish purposes:

(2) Non-residents of the Parish owning real property in any District in the Parish shall, in respect of such property, be rated and assessed in the District in which it lies;

(3) Corporations and Companies (except Railway Companies exempted by law), Firms where any of the partners reside without the Parish, persons liable to be rated in a special capacity as trustees, executors, &c., and persons non-resident in the Parish but liable to be rated as inhabitants by reason of carrying on business therein, shall, in respect of personal property and income, (as the case may be), be liable to be rated and assessed in the District in which their chief works and business lie, or in which the trustee, executor, &c., resides, (as the case may be); and shall, in respect of real property, be rated and assessed in the District in which the real property is situated: The Company or Corporation may be rated as such, or in the name of the President, Manager, or Agent; and the Firm shall be rated in the name of the Firm; and the rates shall be collected from such officers (for the time being) or from any member of the Firm, as if they had been rated on their own account.

25. It shall be the duty of the Assessors of Rates, upon receiving any

warrant for the assessing of any County, County School, or Parish rate, to call upon the Trustees of every District which, in whole or in part, lies within the Parish, for a copy of the boundaries of the District, and for the names of all non-residents of the Parish who own real estate in such District, and of all Corporations, Firms as aforesaid, and persons not being residents, liable as aforesaid to be rated in respect of real property in the District, together with the nature of such property; which statement of names and property, and copy of boundaries, it shall be the duty of the Trustees forthwith to give.

26. The Trustees may also at the same time furnish the Assessors with a list of the names of all other persons liable to be rated for School purposes in such District, and a statement of their rateable property.

27. It shall be the duty of the Assessors of Rates in making up their general assessment list for any County, County School, or Parish Rate, to specify clearly therein, or on a separate paper or papers filed with such list, the School District or School Districts in which the real estate of each non-resident of the Parish assessed by them on real estate is situated, and also the valuation thereof in each such District, and also the District or Districts in which the real estate of each Corporation, Company, Firm as aforesaid, or other person referred to in sub-section three of Section twenty four, is situated, and also the valuation thereof in each such District, so as to enable the County Secretary (when called upon by the Trustees of any District), to place upon the list of names furnished him by them, the correct taxable valuation of the real estate in such District, owned by any non-resident of the Parish, Corporation, Company, Firm as aforesaid, or other person above referred to.

28. When a Parish contains an incorporated Town, the limits of which are not co-extensive with those of the Parish, such Parish outside of the incorporated Town and the incorporated Town shall be deemed to be separate Parishes for the purposes of District Assessment under this Chapter; and real estate situate in that portion of the Parish outside the limits of the incorporated Town, and belonging to a resident of the Town, shall be liable to a District School Assessment in the several Districts of the Parish in which it is situate, in the same manner as if it belonged to a non-resident of the Parish, and shall not be liable to be rated for School purposes in the said incorporated Town; and the like, *mutatis mutandis*, shall be the case with respect to real estate situate within the limits of the incorporated Town and owned by a person residing within the Parish outside the Town. And for the purposes of carrying out the provisions hereof, it shall be the duty of the Assessors of Rates, in making up the Assessment list, to proceed with reference to property so as above owned, in the manner provided by the last preceding

Section in the case of real estate owned by non-residents of the Parish.

29. If the Assessors fail to specify the situation and value of such real estate, or if they fail to rate the real or personal property or income, as the case may be, of any of the persons whose names shall have been furnished to them as aforesaid, the County Secretary shall, upon the request of any of the Trustees, or Secretary of Trustees, require the Assessors for the time being to correct, amend, or add to such lists; but any names so added shall be considered to be added solely for the purposes of District assessment.

30. A failure or neglect of the Assessors to obey the requirements of the County Secretary under this Chapter, or to make the request upon the several Trustees, as in Section twenty five, shall be deemed a neglect of duty, and shall render the Assessors jointly, or any two of them who may have been in fault, liable to the penalty imposed upon an Assessor for neglect of duty under Chapter one hundred relating to 'Rates and Taxes.'

31. Any non-resident of a Parish, Corporation, Company, Firm as aforesaid, or other person as aforesaid, owning real estate in two or more Districts in a Parish, liable as aforesaid to be separately rated in each District, may, within the like time provided by law for furnishing a statement on oath of the value of his or their property, furnish the Assessors with a statement on oath, in writing, of the relative value of his or their real estate in the several Districts, as, for instance, that his or their real property in District number one, is one fourth (*or as the case may be*) in value of his or their entire real estate in such Parish; and the real estate in such District shall be rated accordingly.

32. In case at the time that the Trustees of any District furnish the County Secretary with the lists, as hereinafter provided, it should be made to appear to the satisfaction of the County Secretary, that an inhabitant of the Parish owns real estate in the said District, and that no assessment for School purposes has been ordered or made in the District in which such inhabitant resides, although four months have elapsed since the annual meeting, the County Secretary shall require the Assessors to make and return a valuation of the real estate of such person situate in the first mentioned District, which the Assessors, having first given notice to such person, shall do; and the County Secretary shall from such return determine the taxable valuation of such property, and place it upon the aforesaid list for the purpose of District assessment; and if there should subsequently in such year be an assessment in the School District of the said inhabitant, such amount of taxable valuation shall be deducted from the taxable valuation of such inhabitant for School purposes in his own District in such year.

33. In case the Assessors having been served by the Trustees of any District with a copy of the boundaries of the District, and with the names of persons liable to be rated therein, and statement of the nature of the property, do not rate such persons, or separately value such property, they shall be liable to a penalty of four dollars in respect of each omission, to be recovered in the name of the Trustees for the use of the District, before any Justice of the Peace: The penalties for any number of omissions not exceeding ten may be recovered together; and the certificate of the County Secretary, that any person is not rated, or that any property of a non-resident of the Parish is not specifically rated in a certain District, shall be sufficient evidence of such non-rating; but in any such proceedings it shall be sufficient answer in respect of any penalty, that the person in regard to whom the omission is alleged was not liable to be rated for the support of the Schools of such District, or that the Assessors previous to making up the assessment list requested the Trustees or their Secretary to point out such property, and that they failed to do so.

34. Where any dyked marsh or river island property is attached to a District, the Trustees of such District or the owner thereof may, previous to the making up of the Parish assessment list, call upon the Assessors of the Parish in which such marsh or island property is situate, to separately value each property as belonging to such District, in the same manner as provided in the case of non-residents of the Parish; and the provisions of section twenty nine with respect to securing the valuation of the same in case of failure, shall apply to the matters referred to in this section: The owner of such marsh or island property shall be assessed in respect thereof for School purposes, in the District in which he resides, in the same manner as if such property were situate in the Parish in which he resides.

35. Persons unable to pay, or the parents of deaf and of dumb children, or persons resident more than two miles from the School house in the District where they reside, or on islands too sparsely populated to maintain a School, and too distant from the main land to permit children to attend School thereon, may be by the Trustees exempted either in whole or in part from the District rate, and the Trustees shall return to the annual School meeting a list of such exemptions.

36. The inspector may in writing require the Trustees of any District to exempt from District rates, in whole or in part, any person residing more than two miles from the School House, and who may have children between five and twenty years of age, or who may have as an inmate of his household any child between such years who actually attends a School and who is not an inmate of his household temporarily with a view to

such attendance, and the Trustees shall in either of such cases exempt such person accordingly.

37. School rates may be collected at any time after they shall have been imposed.

38. Any irregularity or defect in substance or form in the Parish assessment list, shall not affect the validity of any District assessment founded thereon.

39. If any errors in the preparation of the list submitted to the County Secretary or in the Assessment made thereon, be made, the Trustees may at any time before a subsequent rating correct such error.

40. Every District assessment made or to be made, shall be legal, if the aggregate amount thereof shall not exceed the amount ordered to be assessed more than ten per cent.

41. In reference to any Island property in the River Saint John, in the Parishes of Douglas or Kingsclear, attached to or included within the bounds of any District, and the owner of which may reside in any Parish in the Province other than in the Parish of Kingsclear, Douglas, or Bright, such non-resident owner shall be liable to be assessed for District purposes on such Island land in the District to which such land is attached or in which such land is situate; and the School Trustees of any District in which such Island property is attached or in which it is situate, may in writing call upon the Assessors of the Parish in which such land is situate to value such property, which it shall be the duty of the Assessors forthwith to do, making return thereof to the County Secretary, and the School Trustees shall and they are hereby authorized to assess the owner of such property at such value so returned as a non-resident of the District.

42. If relief be granted by the proper authority for reducing Parish rates to any person by reason of his having been over-rated by the Assessors of Rates, he shall, on request made upon the Trustees, and on producing a certificate from the County Secretary, be entitled to have his District assessment rectified in accordance therewith, and such excess shall not be collected, or if collected, shall be credited on his rate for the next year, or shall be recoverable in action of debt against the Board of School Trustees.

43. All sums ordered to be raised in a District may be brought together, and be assessed and levied in a single column, without distinguishing between the several purposes for which the same may have been voted, in case they were separately voted, and for no purpose of assessing or collecting need they be regarded as separate or several sums.

44. Whenever an assessment made by the Trustees of a District is quashed, annulled, or set aside, the Trustees shall forthwith cause a new

assessment to be made and collected in the same manner as if the assessment were newly ordered, and any payment made by any ratepayer upon the former assessment, shall go in discharge of his rates under the new assessment, *pro tanto*; any excess of payment being repaid to him, and he being liable for any deficiency.

45. Whenever the Trustees of any District are unable to discharge the duties devolved upon them by Section seventy four, through failure of the School meeting to provide the necessary means, the Trustees may make an estimate of the amount required during the year in the discharge of their duties, including the means necessary to meet liabilities arising from any contract or agreement theretofore made, and to provide suitable School accommodation; and shall transmit such estimate to the Inspector, together with a list of all the residents of the District liable to a poll tax for Schools, so far as they shall be able to make such list, and a list duly certified by the County Secretary, of the amount of the taxable valuation of the property and income liable to be assessed in the District; and on receipt of the same, the Inspector shall report thereon to the Chief Superintendent, for the information of the Board of Education, who shall authorize the Trustees to levy and collect the amount of their estimate, or so much thereof as the Board shall deem proper, and such amount may be assessed and levied as if it had been authorized by the School meeting.

46. In cases where the estimate of the Trustees submitted to the Board of Education under the provisions of the next preceding Section, shall include objects for which money may be borrowed under the provisions of sub-section three of Section seventy three, the Board of Education shall have power to grant authority to the Trustees to borrow money for such objects, under the provisions cited, as fully as the School meeting.

AID TO POOR DISTRICTS.

47. Each Inspector shall, as directed by the Board of Education, determine and report to the Chief Superintendent what School Districts under his supervision may be entitled during the ensuing year to special aid as poor Districts, and the Chief Superintendent may allow to the Schools in such Districts such amount, not exceeding one-third more on the classification of the Teachers of such Schools, from the Provincial Treasury, and one-third more per pupil from the County School Fund, than the allowance to other School Districts sharing such funds, as in his discretion may seem proper, taking into consideration the position and circumstances of such District. The fixed sum to be paid out of the County School Fund in respect of each Teacher, to Schools returned as Poor Schools, shall be forty dollars.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

48. The School District shall have power to elect Trustees and an Auditor, and to determine upon all questions of local or District support of Schools in conformity with this Chapter; but no person shall act as Auditor of any Accounts of the year in which he may have been a Trustee.

49. An annual School meeting shall be held in every District on the second Thursday in January in each year, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and such meeting, if the first to be held in any District, shall be held at a place in the District to be named by the Inspector, by notice posted at least six days previously in two of the most public places in the District.

50. Subsequent annual meetings shall be held in the School house if convenient, or in such place as the Trustees of the District may decide upon, who shall give notification of the same as above; but in case of want of proper parties, or of neglect, the Inspector may, by similar notification, determine the time and place of meeting.

51. In all meetings, one of the Trustees or the Secretary of the Trustees, or a person so authorized in writing by the Trustees or by the Inspector, shall call the meeting to order, and act as temporary Chairman until the election of a Chairman as provided by Section fifty-three; and in the election of Chairman none but qualified voters shall vote; and the Chairman shall himself be a qualified voter, and shall have but one vote, and that in case of a tie.

52. No person shall be entitled to vote at any School meeting on any question whatsoever, unless he shall be a ratepayer, either resident in the District or non-resident in the Parish, and owning property in the District, such ratepayers to be hereinafter designated as ratepayers of the District, and unless he shall have paid all District School rates imposed upon him for the then preceding year in case any shall have been imposed.

53. At all meetings the majority of ratepayers of the District present shall elect from their number a Chairman to preside over the meeting who shall decide all questions of order and shall take the votes of qualified voters only, deciding according to the majority of votes, and shall give a casting vote in case of an equality of votes. The Secretary of the Board of Trustees shall act as Secretary of the meeting, and when there is no Secretary of the Board, or he is not present, the meeting shall elect a Secretary to the meeting. The minutes of the meeting shall be read to the meeting before its close and shall be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and transmitted to the Trustees within ten days after the meeting—such minutes shall be preserved by the Trustees and be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any ratepayer.

54. If any person offering to vote at any meeting shall be challenged as unqualified, the Chairman shall require the person so offering to vote to make the following declaration: "I do declare and affirm that I am a ratepayer of this District, that I have paid all District School rates imposed upon me within the last twelve months, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this meeting." Whereupon the person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote on all questions proposed at such meetings; but if any person refuse to make such declaration, his vote shall be rejected; and if any person wilfully makes a false declaration of his right to vote, he shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered by the Trustees of the District for its use.

55. All School meetings shall be held at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and may be continued until four in the afternoon of the same day, and may be adjourned to the next day at ten and continued as aforesaid, but no further adjournment shall take place.

56. At the annual School meeting the District shall elect Trustees, or a Trustee, as hereinafter provided, and an Auditor of the School Accounts of the coming year, and shall also decide what School accommodation shall be provided, and what amount shall be raised by the District for the support of Teachers, to supplement the sum provided as aforesaid by the Province and County, and shall also decide whether any and what sum shall be raised for the purchase or building of School houses, for the purchase or improvement of School grounds, or for general School purposes; and shall receive and pass upon the Report of the Trustees.

57. Special meetings may be held (1st) upon the call of the Trustees, to fill an occasional vacancy occurring in the Board of Trustees, or for any necessary purpose other than that of voting money; and (2nd) upon the requisition of a majority of the ratepayers of the District, for the purpose of voting money, or adding to any amount previously voted for any purpose authorized by this Chapter; notice of which meetings, specifying the objects thereof, shall be given by the Trustees, by posting notices of the time and place thereof in two of the most public places of the District at least six days before the time of meeting.

58. The Board of Education or the Chief Superintendent shall have power to direct the Inspector to call general or special meetings of the School District, and at such time and at such place in the District as to it or him shall seem fit; and such meeting, if a general meeting, shall have power to transact any business that might be transacted at an annual meeting; and if a special meeting, it shall have power to transact the special business for which it may be called; the like notice shall be given by the Inspector of such meeting, as in the case of the first annual

meeting of a District, and such notice shall specify that the same is called by order of the Board of Education or Chief Superintendent, as the case may be.

59. The School accommodation to be provided by the District shall, as far as possible, be in accordance with the following arrangements:—

For a District having fifty pupils or under, a house with comfortable sittings, with one Teacher:

For a District having from fifty to eighty pupils, a house with comfortable sittings, and a good class room, with one Teacher and an Assistant:

For a District having from eighty to one hundred pupils, a house with comfortable sittings and two good class rooms, with one Teacher and two Assistants, or a house having two apartments, one for a primary and one for an advanced department, with two Teachers: Or, if one commodious building cannot be secured, two houses may be provided in different parts of the District, with a Teacher in each, one being devoted to the younger children, and the other to the more advanced:

For a District having from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pupils, a house with two adequate apartments, one for a primary and one for an advanced department, and a good class room accessible to both, with two Teachers, and if necessary, an Assistant; or if the District be long and narrow, three houses may be provided, two for primary department, and one for an advanced department, the former being located towards the extremes of the District, and the latter at or near the centre:

For a District having from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pupils, a house with three apartments, one for a primary department, one for an advanced, and one for a high School, and at least one good class room common to the two latter, with three Teachers, and, if necessary, an Assistant; or if necessary, Schools may be provided for the different departments in different parts of the District:

And generally, for any District having two hundred pupils and upwards, a house or houses with sufficient accommodation for different grades of primary and advanced Schools, so that in Districts having six hundred pupils and upwards, the ratio of pupils in the primary, advanced and high School departments shall be respectively about eight, three, and one.

TRUSTEES.

Their term of office, qualification, and corporate rights.

60. There shall be three Trustees for each District, who shall be qualified voters of the School District; and the Trustees in each District shall be a body corporate under the name of "The Trustees of School District

Number in the Parish (or Parishes) of , in the County (or Counties) of ;" and no such Corporation shall cease by reason of the want of Trustees.

61. The Trustees shall remain in office for three years, except that, of the first Board of Trustees, one of their number to be determined by lot at the next annual meeting after appointment, shall go out of office at such meeting; and another to be determined by lot at the second annual meeting after a pointment, shall go out of office at such last mentioned meeting.

62. At each annual meeting a Trustee shall be elected in place of the one whose term of office is about expiring; and the term of every such Trustee shall be three years.

63. A Trustee elected to fill an occasional vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person whose place he fills; and any Trustee may with his consent be re-elected, otherwise he shall be exempted from serving for three years next after leaving office.

64. A Trustee may resign his office with the consent in writing of his Co-Trustees and Inspector; without such consent, a Trustee refusing to act shall forfeit a sum of twenty dollars, to be collected by any ratepayer of the District, and for its use.

65. Every Trustee shall make the following declaration of office before the Chairman of the School meeting:—"I will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability, discharge the duties of the office of School Trustee;" and if any Trustee shall not make the declaration within ten days after notice of his election, his neglect shall be sufficient evidence of a refusal to serve under the last preceding Section, except that a Trustee acting as such shall be liable to all the duties and responsibilities of a Trustee.

66. If the Chairman of a meeting be elected Trustee, he shall make the declaration before the Secretary of the meeting; and a Trustee appointed by the Inspector shall, within ten days after notice of appointment, make the declaration before the Inspector, or any person by him authorized in writing to take the same.

67. Where a District at the annual meeting fails to elect Trustees, or to fill any vacancy occurring in the trusteeship, or where a Trustee declines to act, a Trustee or Trustees shall be appointed upon the written requisition of seven ratepayers in the District, by the Inspector, who, in case of a further neglect to act, shall have power to make further appointments.

68. Failure or refusal to take the declaration; refusal or continued failure to attend the meetings of the Board of Trustees when notified; failure or refusal to call the annual meeting or special meetings, or post

proper notices thereof; and failure or refusal to perform the duties, or exercise the powers imposed and conferred upon him as a Trustee, after written request shall have been made upon him by the Inspector to perform or exercise the same, shall (amongst other things) constitute a declining to act under the last preceding Section.

69. The Board of Education or Chief Superintendent shall have power to direct the Inspector to exercise the powers conferred upon him by the last two preceding Sections, in respect of the appointment of a Trustee or Trustees, even though no requisition of ratepayers shall have been transmitted to him in that behalf; and in cases where the succession of Trustees required by law shall not have been duly observed in their election or appointment, it shall be competent for the Board of Education to make such orders from time to time as it may deem necessary respecting the constitution of any such Trustee Corporation.

70. No Teacher while employed as such shall be a Trustee; and a continuous non-residence of six months by a Trustee shall cause the vacation of his office.

71. No Trustee shall be directly or indirectly interested otherwise than in his corporate capacity, in any contract provided for herein, except that a Trustee may, with the consent of the Inspector, contract with the Board of Trustees for the sale or purchase of a School site or buildings.

72. The Board of Trustees shall exercise all the corporate powers vested in them for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them; and in case they, or any of them, wilfully neglect or refuse to exercise such powers, the Trustee or Trustees so neglecting or refusing shall be personally responsible for the non-fulfilment of such contract or agreement.

Duties and Powers of Trustees with respect to School Property.

73. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees, and they are hereby empowered.—

(1) To acquire, take and hold for the Corporation, any real or personal property, moneys or income for School purposes, and to apply the same according to the terms on which the same were acquired or received, with power, when so authorized by the School District in annual meeting, or in meeting called for such purpose, to sell or dispose of the same, and apply the proceeds towards payment of charges against the District for purchase or erection of School property, if such charges exist:

(2) To purchase or rent lands or buildings for School purposes, contract for the erection and furnishing of School buildings, repair and keep in order and insure the buildings and furniture, procure maps, apparatus and books, and generally to provide for all School services as authorized by the School meeting:

(3) To borrow, when authorized by the School meeting, money for the purchase or improvement of grounds for School purposes, or for the purchase or building of School houses, or for the furnishing of the same; and such amounts shall be repaid by equal yearly instalments, not exceeding seven, with any interest accruing, to be assessed upon the District; and the money so borrowed shall be a charge upon the District, and for money so borrowed the Board of Trustees shall have power to give certificates of indebtedness:

(4) To determine the site of the School houses, subject to the sanction of the Inspector, and when a location for the erection of a School house and necessary buildings has been so selected, ten rods at least from any dwelling house in Districts other than Cities, Towns, or Villages, and the Board of Trustees are unable to agree with the owner thereof for the purchase, they may lay out a School lot, not exceeding forty square rods, and cause the same to be appraised in manner following, that is to say:— The Trustees shall apply to a Justice of the Peace for a warrant, who is hereby required to grant the same, directed to either the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or any constable within the County, commanding him to summon five disinterested freeholders of the County, not resident in the District, at a certain time to be named in such warrant, to examine such land, the said Trustees, or any one of them, to be present; and the said Jury, who are to be sworn by any Justice of the Peace, shall proceed to assess the same, provided it appears to them that the Trustees had given personal notice to such owner of such inquisition, or that notice thereof had been posted in two public places of the District six days before the day of such inquisition; and shall return the amount of such assessment to the County Secretary, and on payment or tender of such damages, the Board of Trustees may take and hold such lot. In case the land so taken should at any time not be required for School purposes, the Trustees may, with the sanction of the Inspector, sell the same by private sale to the original owner, at the price paid for it by the Trustees, together with interest at six per cent.; or at public sale to the highest bidder, in case the original owner declines to purchase as aforesaid.

(5) When the land of any infant, feme covert, idiot, or lunatic, is required for a School lot, if the Trustees cannot agree with the guardian of such infant for the purchase thereof, or with such feme covert and her husband, or with the committee of such idiot or lunatic, the Trustees may lay out such School lot, and cause the same to be appraised as in other cases where appraisements are made for a School lot taken under this Chapter; provided that notice of the taking of any inquisition shall be personally served on the guardian of such infant, the committee of such

idiot or lunatic, or the said feme covert and her husband; or in case the said infant have no guardian, or the said idiot or lunatic have no committee, then the County Secretary shall act as guardian for such infant or as committee for such idiot or lunatic, and in either of these events it shall be imperative to value such land by a jury, and the damages found by the jury shall be paid to the County Treasurer and remain in the County Funds on interest at five per cent. until application is made therefor by such guardian or committee, or such infant himself when of full age, or in case of his death, his representatives.

(6) When land required to be taken for a School lot is under mortgage, if any agreement for purchase cannot be made with the Mortgagor with the consent of the Mortgagee or Mortgagees, it shall be lawful for the Trustees to lay out such School lot and cause the same to be appraised as in other cases where appraisements are made for a School lot under this Chapter; provided that notice of the taking of any inquisition shall be served on the Mortgagee or Mortgagees as well as the Mortgagor, and in such cases the damages found by the jury shall be paid to the Mortgagee or Mortgagees according to their priority and be by him credited on such Mortgage, and the land so taken shall be held to be thereupon released from any such Mortgage or Mortgages.

With respect to Schools, School Teachers, Books, &c.

74. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees, and they are hereby empowered—

(1) To provide School privileges free of charge for all children from five to twenty years of age, inclusive, who may be resident in the District, and, when authorized by the School meeting, improved accommodation, as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of Section fifty nine, with power to admit to School privileges pupils from other Districts, and if the Trustees shall deem it necessary, they may exact from such pupils such reasonable tuition fee as may be sanctioned by the Inspector. Persons above twenty years of age who desire to attend School in the District in which they reside, shall have the right to do so free of charge, if there is sufficient School accommodation. Any person who may be assessed for District School rates in two or more Districts shall have the right to send his children to the School of any District in which he may be assessed, or part of them to the School of one District and part to the School of another District as last aforesaid. Any parent master or guardian, who pays District School rates in any School District shall be entitled to send any child under his care, custody, and control, but not to the School of such District:

(2) To regulate from time to time, with

attendance of the pupils in the several departments according to attainments, and to suspend or expel any pupil from School whom the Teacher may report to the Trustees as persistently disobedient, or addicted to any vice likely to affect injuriously the character of other pupils, until the Trustees and Teacher shall receive from such pupil assurance of reform:

(3) To employ Teachers for the District, the contract to be in writing, and to suspend or dismiss any Teacher for gross neglect of duty, or for immorality, and they shall forthwith transmit a written statement of the facts to the Chief Superintendent, who, if satisfied of the correctness of such dismissal, shall not allow to such Teacher further payment on such contract from the Provincial Treasury:

(4) To visit at least monthly each School under their charge, and see that it is conducted according to this Chapter and the Regulations of the Board of Education; to notify the District of the opening or re-opening of the Schools, to provide for the health of the School, and to see that the Schools are properly supplied with the books prescribed by the Board of Education, and that no books unauthorized by the Board are used:

(5) If any parent, master, or guardian, after notice from the Trustees that a child under the care of such person is unprovided with the necessary prescribed School books, shall refuse or neglect to furnish such child with the books required, the Trustees shall, subject to the power to exempt indigent persons, furnish them at the expense of the District, and the cost thereof may be collected from the parents, master or guardian by warrant of the Trustees as in case of assessed rates.

With respect to their organization.

75. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees, and they are hereby empowered, to meet as soon as practicable after the annual election (or the appointment) of a Trustee or Trustees, and appoint a Secretary to the Corporation, who may be of their own number, and who shall forthwith give a Bond to Her Majesty, with two sureties, in a sum at least equal to that to be raised by the District during the year, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and the same shall be forthwith lodged by the Board of Trustees with the County Secretary for the County; and Trustees failing to take such Bond from their Secretary, and lodge it as aforesaid, shall be liable for his default to the extent of the sum for which such Bond should have been taken; and such Secretary shall keep the records, accounts and moneys of the Board, and in pursuance of the orders of the Board, collect and disburse all School moneys of the District, have charge of the School property, safely keep and deliver may be required to the Trustees the papers and moneys of the Corporation in other cases when provided in this Chapter; provided Records of the School meetings, and perform all personally served on the g... ..

according to attain-
whom the Teacher
or addicted to any
pupils, until the
france of reform:
to be in writing,
t of duty, or for
statement of the
ne correctness of
payment on such

charge, and see
regulations of the
g or re-opening
to see that the
y the Board of
are used:

in the Trustees
with the neces-
ish such child
the power to
the District,
ster or guar-

are hereby
election (or
Secretary to
shall forth-
um at least
r the faith-
ll be forth-
ary for the
Secretary,
extent of
a Secretary
in pursu-
moneys of
nd deliver
e Corpor-
perform all

other duties which the Board may prescribe in relation to their corporate affairs: The Secretary shall be entitled to receive five per cent. commission upon all sums collected upon District Assessments by him or under his direction (except as hereinafter provided), for the support of the Schools of the District, excepting in cases where payment is made before demand or notice given by the Secretary, in which cases he shall be entitled to two and one half per cent., and shall make a deduction to such persons of two and one half per cent. And the Secretary shall be entitled to two and one half per cent. on all sums collected by him, or under his direction (except as hereinafter provided), for the purchase or erection of a School House, or the purchase of School grounds, and any ratepayer paying his rates in respect of such last mentioned services before demand or notice, shall be entitled to the like deduction of two and one half per cent. on the amount of his rates. The Secretary shall not be entitled to any percentage on the amount of the County Fund apportioned to the District. When the rates are collected in whole or in part by the Parish Collector, as hereinafter provided, the Secretary shall be entitled to no commission on the rates collected by the Parish Collector, unless the percentage received by the Parish Collector is less than four per cent., when the Secretary may receive the difference between such percentage and five per cent. And when the rates in whole or in part are collected by the Parish Collector, ratepayers shall have the right to the deduction aforesaid for voluntary payment, and the School meeting may allow to the Secretary, in case of the collection by the Parish Collector, in whole or in part, such compensation for his services as Secretary, as they may see fit, not exceeding five per cent. on the amount so collected by the Parish Collector, and the same may be paid out of the District Funds or included in any District assessment.

76. The bond given by the Secretary of any Board of School Trustees shall, so long as it shall remain uncanceled, or until a new bond be taken, be deemed a continuing security during his continuance in office, although in terms for one year.

With respect to the Assessment and Collection of Rates.

77. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees, and they are hereby empowered—

(1) To furnish the County Secretary of the County in which the District or any part of it is situate, with a list of the persons liable to be rated for School purposes in such District or part thereof, upon property or income, that is to say: Of persons who are residents of the District, and of persons who own real estate in the District liable to taxation, but who do not reside in the Parish, and of persons or Corporations liable to

be rated as aforesaid, in respect of real or personal property or income, by reason of carrying on business there, or of being rated as Corporations, Trustee, or as aforesaid; the County Secretary shall set opposite the name of each person the amount on which he is liable to be taxed, as the same appears on the assessment list of such Parish last on file, or as the same may be amended or corrected, or added to, as herein provided; that is to say, in the case of a non-resident of the Parish, the taxable valuation of the real estate in the District owned by the non-resident; and in the case of a resident of the District, the taxable valuation of income, and real and personal property of such resident, as the same appears in such assessment list; and in the case of Corporations, Firms as aforesaid, or other persons referred to in sub-section three of Section twenty four, the real or real and personal property, and the total income (as the case may be), for which such other person, firm, Corporation or Company is rated upon such assessment list, in respect of such District; persons assessed as the owner of real estate in the Parish assessment list shall until the filing of the next Parish assessment list, be deemed the owner thereof for purposes of District School assessment; the County Secretary shall certify such list, and the County Council shall make such allowance to the Secretary for his trouble as shall seem just, and at a rate not less than twenty five cents for every list not exceeding twenty five names, and fifty cents for every other list.

(2) To apportion the amount to be raised by the District in the following manner:—The sum of one dollar shall be levied as a poll tax, as provided in Section twenty four, and the balance of the sum to be raised shall be levied by a fair apportionment according to the valuation contained in the above mentioned list:

(3) To furnish to their Secretary a list of the assessments with instructions in writing thereon, signed by the Trustees, authorizing and directing the Secretary to collect from the persons therein named the amounts set opposite their names; and the rates shall be collected by the Secretary in the same manner as near as may be as other rates and taxes are collected under and by virtue of Sections seventy to ninety three inclusive, of Chapter 100 relating to 'Rates and Taxes.'

78. The assessment shall be signed by the Trustees, or two of them; and the rates may be collected either by the Secretary in the same manner hereinbefore provided, or they may at any time deliver to the Parish Collector a copy of the District assessment list, with a precept subscribed or endorsed thereon, requiring the Collector to collect from the several persons named in such list, the sums set opposite their names respectively, as the amount of their School rates, and to pay the same when collected to the Secretary of the School Trustees.

79 It shall be the duty of every Collector receiving said list and precept at or about the time that he is collecting other Parish rates, to collect such School rates at the same time and in the same manner as he shall collect the Parish rates, and pay the same over as directed; but if the Collector receives such list and precept at any other time, he may, if he shall so wish, proceed to such collection forthwith: the Parish Collector shall be entitled with such School rates, and in addition thereto, to collect from the ratepayers the usual percentage allowed him for collecting Parish rates, not exceeding five per cent.

80. In any Law relating to the collection of Rates, or to the rights and privileges of Collectors, the word 'Collector' may be taken to include the Secretary of School Trustees, or the Collector acting under precept from the Trustees as aforesaid; and the County Secretary may certify any rate or proceeding thereon, and his certificate shall have effect in the same manner as provided in the collection of other rates.

81. No action shall be brought against any School Trustee, individually or against the Trustees in their corporate capacity, or against the Secretary of the Trustees for anything done by virtue of the office of Trustee or Secretary, unless within three months after the act committed and upon one month's previous notice thereof in writing, and the action shall be tried in the County where the cause of action arose. The defendant in any such action may plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence. If it appears that the defendant acted under the authority of this Chapter, or of any Act in amendment hereof, or of any regulations made pursuant to the powers herein given, or that the cause arose in some other County, the jury shall give him a verdict.

82. In case of a Judgment being recovered against the Trustees in their corporate capacity, they shall satisfy the same by forthwith causing an assessment to be made in the same manner as other assessments on the School District.

With Respect to Reports, &c.

83. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees—

(1) To cause to be prepared and read, at the annual meeting, a Report for the year then ending, which Report shall, amongst other things, contain a statement of the educational condition of the District and of its needs, and exhibit a full account of the receipt and expenditure of all School moneys during such year, and which account shall have been duly audited as hereinafter provided:

(2) To prepare and forward to the Chief Superintendent, within two weeks after the close of each School term, a true Return, duly sworn to

before a Justice of the Peace, of the state of the School, according to the form drawn up for that purpose by the Chief Superintendent :

(3) To call all meetings as provided for by this Chapter.

AUDIT OF TRUSTEES' ACCOUNTS.

84. The Auditor shall, at least two weeks before the next annual meeting, call upon the Board of Trustees to submit to him their accounts for the year, with all vouchers, agreements, &c., and shall examine into and decide upon the accuracy thereof, and whether the Board of Trustees have truly accounted for, and expended for School purposes, the moneys received by them, and report upon such accounts at the annual meeting ; and if the Auditor object to the lawfulness of any expenditure made by the Trustees, they shall submit the matters in difference to such meeting, which may either determine the same or submit the same to the Inspector, whose decision shall be final.

TEACHERS.

85. Every Teacher shall call the roll every morning and afternoon, and otherwise keep a daily register of the scholars in the manner prescribed by the Board of Education, which shall be open to inspection at all times ; he shall diligently and faithfully teach all the branches required to be taught in the School, according to the terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the provisions of this Chapter, and shall maintain proper order and discipline therein ; and any Teacher neglecting to keep an accurate register as aforesaid, shall forfeit the amount otherwise payable to him out of the Provincial Treasury.

86. He shall have a care to the health and comfort of the School, and to such end shall enforce cleanliness, and report to the Trustees the appearance of any infectious or contagious disease in the School.

87. He shall, during each half year, hold a public examination of the School, of which notice shall be given to the Trustees, and to the parents through the pupils ; he shall, through the pupils, give notice of all School meetings advertised by the Trustees.

88. He shall make to the half-yearly return of the Trustees an affidavit in the following form :—

I [*name of Teacher*], holding a valid license of _____ class from the Board of Education of New Brunswick, do swear that I have taught and conducted the School (or the _____ department of the _____ School) in _____ School District, in accordance with the requirements of Chapter sixty five of the Consolidated Statutes, of 'Schools,' [or any amendment thereof,] and the Regulations of the Board of Education, for the period of _____ legally authorized teaching days during the School Term ended _____ A. D. 18 _____ ; that no text-books unauthorized by the Board of Education have been used in the School, (or department, as the case may

School, according to
Superintendent:
Super.

the next annual
him their accounts
shall examine into
Board of Trustees
ses, the moneys re-
annual meeting;
enditure made by
to such meeting,
the same to the In-

g and afternoon,
the manner pre-
to inspection at
the branches re-
of his engage-
of this Chapter,
and any Teacher
shall forfeit the
treasury.

the School, and
Trustees the ap-
ool.
mination of the
to the parents
e of all School

Trustees an affi-

the Board of
conducted the
ol District, in
ated Statutes,
the Board of
s during the
orized by the
the case may

be); that the School Register has been faithfully and impartially kept, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the grand total days attendance made by the enrolled pupils in the said period was [the number to be expressed in words at length]; that my agreement with the Trustees is in accordance with the Law and the Regulations in that behalf, and that there is no collusive understanding by which any portion of the agreement is to be made of no effect.

[Name of Teacher.]

Sworn at this day of A. D. 18 , before me, J. P.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

89. When any District shall have engaged, with the consent of the Inspector, a competent teacher, and shall have raised for the support of such Teacher the sum of two hundred dollars or upwards, it may receive from the Provincial Treasury a sum equal to the amount so raised, not exceeding three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid to the Teacher upon it appearing to the Chief Superintendent that the School has been satisfactorily taught, and that payment has been made to the Teacher at the rate of two hundred dollars or upwards per annum by the Trustees; but not more than one such School shall be allowed in any one Parish.

LIBRARIES.

90. Whenever any School District shall raise a sum of money for the purpose of establishing a Library, or adding thereto, the Board of Education may grant to it a sum equal to one half the amount so raised, not to exceed twenty dollars in any one year, to be expended in the purchase of books therefor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

91. No order for assessment or proceedings of any School meeting shall be impeached before any Court; but any party complaining may appeal to the Inspector within fourteen days after the act complained of, such appeal to be in writing and to set forth specifically the grounds thereof, and the Inspector shall forthwith examine into and decide the same; and the decision of the Inspector, subject to an appeal to the Chief Superintendent within fourteen days after such decision, shall be final, and shall not be removed by *certiorari*.

92. On complaint under oath of any ratepayer of a District that any person whether a Trustee, Secretary of Trustees, or other person improperly withholds from the Board of Trustees money or other property belonging to the District, the Inspector may in writing require such person to deliver over to the Trustees within a time limited by him such money or property, and if such order is not complied with within the time so limited, a County Court Judge may on application of the complainant and on proof

of the above facts summon the person so charged and make inquiry into the matter and may deal summarily therewith and make such order or orders as to him may seem just, and with or without costs, which order shall be enforceable as other orders of the Court.

93. All penalties and forfeitures under this Chapter shall be recovered and enforced by action of debt in any Court of competent jurisdiction in the same manner as a private debt, or under the provisions of Chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes relating to 'Summary Convictions.'

94. In all cases wherein a School house has been built within any District, and is owned in shares, it shall be competent for the majority in interest of the owners of shares to sell and dispose of the same to the District, at any meeting duly held after ten days notice of the object thereof, at the price such meeting shall determine upon, or as may be realized at a public sale thereof duly advertised, and the proceeds of sale shall be divided amongst the proprietors in proportion to their shares in interest in the property.

CITY OF ST. JOHN AND CITY OF FREDERICTON.

95. The Schools in the City of Saint John and in the City of Fredericton shall be managed as follows:—

(1) The City of St. John shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, be one entire District; and the City of Fredericton shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, be one entire District; each of which Districts shall be under the control and management, for School purposes, of a Board of Trustees, which shall be a corporate body, in relation to all the powers and duties conferred upon it by virtue of this Chapter, and shall be styled "The Board of School Trustees of Saint John" (or Fredericton, *as the case may be*); the organization, rights, powers, duties and liabilities of each of which Boards shall be as herein defined:

(2) The Board of Trustees shall consist of seven members, of whom the Governor in Council shall appoint three, one of whom shall be designated as Chairman, and the Common or City Council, hereinafter designated as the Council, shall appoint four, to hold office during pleasure: A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and in the absence of the Chairman the Board shall temporarily appoint a Chairman:

(3) The Trustees shall serve without reward, nor shall they be interested, directly or indirectly, otherwise than in their corporate capacity, in any contract authorized by this Chapter. They shall meet once at least each month, and may adjourn for a shorter time: Special meetings may be called by the Chairman on personal notice given to the members of the Board, or in such other manner as the Board may prescribe:

(4) Each Board of Trustees shall appoint a Secretary at a salary as

follows: In the case of Saint John not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, and in the case of Fredericton, or any incorporated Town to which this section applies, not to exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board, and perform such other duties as the Board may prescribe in relation to its corporate affairs: Such record, or a transcript thereof, certified by the Secretary, shall be received in all Courts as *prima facie* evidence of the proceedings, and such record and all books, accounts, vouchers and papers of the Board shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Chief Superintendent of Education, and any Committee of the Council:

(5) The Board of Trustees shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to provide sufficient School accommodation and tuition, free of charge, to all children in the District between five and twenty years of age inclusive, and for such purpose, organize and establish such and so many Schools as it shall deem requisite, with power to alter and discontinue the same; to purchase, or lease lands, or buildings for School purposes; to erect, enlarge, alter, repair and improve School buildings and their appurtenances, according to the requirements of the case; to furnish School houses, and procure furniture, maps, and apparatus, and to provide text-books for indigent pupils; to provide fuel and light, and defray the contingent expenses of the several Schools and of the Board of Trustees; to have the custody and the safe keeping of the School property of the District, and to insure the School buildings and furniture; to determine the sites of the School houses; to contract with Teachers and pay their wages; to have in all respects, and subject to the Board of Education and Chief Superintendent, and to the various provisions of this Chapter, the superintendence, supervision and management of the Schools of the District; to notify the Council of the amounts required for the yearly support and maintenance of the Schools as hereinafter provided; to report annually to the Council upon the expenditure of the moneys received by the Board under the provisions of this Chapter; to furnish semi-annually to the Chief Superintendent of Education a full report of its proceedings, also returns of all Schools in accordance with the forms supplied by the Chief Superintendent, and a statement of the appropriation of all moneys received by the Board under the provisions of this Chapter; and generally the Board of Trustees shall exercise all the powers and be subject to all general duties of Trustees under this Chapter, so far as the same are not impaired or affected by the provisions of this Section relating to the management of Schools in the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton:

(6) The Board of Trustees shall have power to borrow money for the

purchase of School lands or buildings, and for the erection of School buildings, and, when sanctioned by the Council, for the permanent repair and furnishing of School buildings:

(7) To enable the Board to borrow money, it may issue debentures, to be called School Debentures, in such form and for such sums as may be decided upon, redeemable in twenty five years from the date thereof, with interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable half yearly, which debentures shall be a charge upon the District: The debentures shall be sealed with the Seal of the Board, and signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary, provided that the whole amount of such debentures shall not exceed for the City of Saint John the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and for the City of Fredericton the sum of forty thousand dollars; provided that the Board of School Trustees of Saint John, with the consent of the Governor in Council, may issue debentures in excess of the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and debentures heretofore or hereafter issued by the Board of School Trustees of Saint John, with such consent, shall be good, valid, and binding, although in excess of the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. In the year previous to any debentures issued under the provisions hereof becoming due and payable, the Trustees shall notify the Council of the same, and the amounts thereof shall be assessed and levied in the year in which the same become due.

(8) The proportion of the County School Fund apportioned to the said Districts shall be paid to the respective Boards on the order of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

(9) The Board shall notify the Council of the amount required for the permanent repair and furnishing of School buildings, and the Council shall forthwith determine whether the same or any part thereof shall be raised by the issuing of debentures or by assessment; and if by assessment, the Council shall order the same to be assessed and levied at the time of ordering the assessment hereinafter mentioned.

(10) The Board shall annually, and previous to the last day on which by any law the City or Town rates are required to be ordered, make an estimate of the sum which may be needed up to the time when the rates of the next succeeding year will probably be received, for the support and maintenance of the Schools, and for the due execution of the different powers and trusts vested in the Board other than for the purposes for which the Board has power or may receive permission to issue debentures, including amongst other things—but without limitation by reason of such particularity—the sums required for the payment of Teachers' salaries over and above the amount receivable out of the Provincial Treasury and

County School Fund; for the rental of lands and buildings; for the care of School property, fuel, light, and insurance; for the purchase of maps, apparatus, and of books for indigent children; for interest on debentures that have been or that may be issued; for salaries and unforeseen and contingent expenses, with all other current expenses, together with any amount needed for repayment of any temporary loan effected with the approval of the Governor in Council, and for payment of any liabilities incurred in reference to the foregoing objects and purposes; and shall within the like time notify the Council of the aggregate amount thereof, and request the Council to cause such amount forthwith to be assessed and levied.

(11) Such sum not exceeding for the City of Saint John fifty six thousand dollars; for the City of Fredericton fourteen thousand dollars; together with any further amount required for payment of interest on debentures, and for repairing and furnishing School buildings as aforesaid, shall by the Council of the said Cities and Towns respectively, forthwith upon such notification and request, and so as that in fact the rates herein mentioned may be made up, assessed and levied at the same time as other City or Town rates, and either by a separate assessment, or by including the same in any other assessment for City or Town purposes, be ordered and caused to be assessed, levied and collected; but it shall be in the power of the Council, notwithstanding such excess as aforesaid, to order the assessing and levying of the full amount of such estimate, together with a further sum as aforesaid for repairing and furnishing School buildings.

(12) The said rates and assessments shall be made, assessed and levied as follows, that is to say:—A tax of one dollar shall be assessed and levied on the poll of every male inhabitant of the District between the age of twenty one and sixty years, (except clergymen and persons in indigent circumstances,) and the balance of the sum shall be assessed and levied in the same manner as other City or Town rates, or as specially provided in any City or Town for the assessing and levying of such balance; the said rates and assessments shall be collected in the same manner as other City rates; and the sum so raised shall be paid by the Chamberlain or Treasurer on the order of the Board of Trustees, notwithstanding any local law or regulation to the contrary.

(13) The Board of Trustees is hereby authorized, with the sanction of the Council, to co-operate with the governing body of any School existent on the 17th day of May 1871, on such terms as to the Board shall seem right; but any such arrangement shall be annual in its nature, and shall be determinable by lapse of time, or on breach of conditions, and shall

not include the building or furnishing of School houses, and in such cases the Board may make allowance to such Schools out of the funds under its control; but no public funds shall be granted in support of any School unless the same be a free School, and conducted in every respect in conformity with this Chapter and the Regulations of the Board of Education.

(14) The Council shall annually appoint two Auditors to audit the Accounts of the Board of Trustees, and the expenses of such audit shall be paid out of the contingent expenses of the Board:

(15) The title of all School property shall be vested in the Board of Trustees, and such property shall not be subject to taxation, or be liable to be taken in execution; but in case of any judgment being recovered against the Board of Trustees, they shall forthwith notify the Council of the amount thereof, and the like steps shall be taken by the Council to levy and collect the same, as in other cases provided for by this Chapter:

(16) All the provisions of this Chapter, except as herein otherwise provided, shall extend to the City of Saint John and to the City of Fredericton, and the several Towns to which this Section may apply.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

96 The provisions of the last preceding Section shall apply to the Towns of Portland, St. Stephen, Milltown, and Woodstock, with the substitution of the words 'Town Council' for 'City Council,' and Treasurer or other fiscal officer for 'Chamberlain.' With a like substitution the said provisions of the last preceding Section shall apply to any Town now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated, provided that the Town Council, at a meeting called for such purpose, determine in favour of the adoption of such provisions, and under its corporate seal certifies the same to the Governor in Council, who shall appoint a proportion of the Trustees as provided for in sub-section two of the last preceding Section.

97. The Towns to which the provisions of Section ninety five apply may issue School Debentures, for the purposes and in the manner provided for the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton by sub-section seven of said Section ninety five, provided that such debentures shall be made payable in twenty years from the date thereof, and the amount thereof shall not exceed for the Town of Portland the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and for any other Town the sum of forty thousand dollars; and

the amount mentioned in Section ninety five sub-section eleven shall in the case of the Town of Portland be twenty two thousand dollars, and for the Towns of Saint Stephen and Woodstock, and any other incorporated Town, shall be ten thousand dollars.

98. In case of the adoption by the Town Council of Moncton of the provisions of Section ninety five, the School District of the Town of Moncton shall embrace all the territory heretofore included in District number five of Moncton; and the Board of Trustees of Moncton School District shall, in addition to the powers, rights and duties cast upon or given to them by virtue of the adoption of the provisions of Section ninety five, succeed to all the rights and property, and be subject to all the liabilities, debts and engagements of School District number five aforesaid. And the Town Council of Moncton is hereby required, after the adoption of the provisions of Section ninety five as aforesaid, to exercise all such powers and authorities, and perform all such acts within and for said District, as are by Section ninety five conferred upon and exercisable by the Common Council of Saint John and the City Council of Fredericton, subject to the provisions of Sections ninety six and ninety seven.

99. For the purpose of levying and assessing any School rate upon said District, the persons' properties and incomes rateable within the said District as hereby constituted, as well without as within the Town of Moncton, shall be deemed to be rateable as if within the said Town, and the Assessors of rates for the Town of Moncton shall for the purpose of levying and assessing any rates ordered to be levied by the Town Council in accordance with the requisition of the Board of Trustees or otherwise under the provisions of this Chapter, include in the assessment list for said Town the name of each person liable to pay a School rate or tax in said School District as hereby constituted, whether resident therein or non-resident, and whether resident within the said Town or non-resident therein, and such rates shall be assessed, levied and collected in the same manner as if the whole of said District were included within the corporate limits of the said Town of Moncton.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

100. The Trustees of the Grammar School of any County may unite with the Trustees of any District in such County for the management and support of the Grammar School, subject to the approval thereof by the Board of Education.

PUBLIC MONEYS.

101. All moneys whether Provincial, County, or District or Local, raised or available for School purposes, shall be taken, considered and construed to be public moneys.

CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS.

102. All Schools conducted under the provisions of this Chapter shall be non-sectarian.

SCHEDULE A.

County to-wit,

[L. S.] To , Assessor of the Parish of

You are commanded to assess and levy the sum of dollars in and upon the said Parish of , as a County School rate, together with for assessing, and for collecting, and cause the same to be collected and paid according to Law. Sealed and dated this day of A. D. 18 .

By the County Council.

E. T., *Secretary.*

REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Of School Districts.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—Board of Education empowered to divide the Province into School Districts, to create new Districts from time to time, to alter boundaries: area of Districts: union and division of Districts, liabilities, &c., dyked marsh or river islands: secs. 5, (3) 6, 8.—The Cities of Saint John and Fredericton (and incorporated Towns organized under sec. 93) to be each one District, sec. 95, (1).—The Chief Superintendent of Education to furnish the Inspector with the numbers and boundaries of the Districts within the County, and any subsequent alterations thereof, sec. 9, (4).—The Certificate of the Inspector to be evidence of District Boundaries, sec. 9, (4).

Regulation 1.—Applications to the Board of Education for changes in the established boundaries of any School District, are to be transmitted to the Chief Superintendent, *through the Inspector.*

REMARK 1.—The requirements of the Act [secs. 59, 74 (2)] respecting the grading of Schools, the employing of teachers and class-room assistants, and the classification of the pupils according to their attainments, render it highly advantageous to establish Districts of good size. Experience has shown that small Districts usually have inefficient Schools. The resources of the people should be concentrated, with a view to the establishment, *thorough equipment, and permanent maintenance of Schools of a high order.* In this way good Schools may be created, accessible to all the people, without imposing burthens upon any. Parents living near the extremes of the Districts, can, in most cases, secure conveyance of their children to and from School during inclement weather. The Board of Education desires that the people of every District should enjoy the benefits conferred by a permanent and efficient School.

Of the Grading of Schools.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—Pupils to be classified into Primary Advanced, and High Schools, wherever the population is sufficient for the purpose, sec. 59. Different grades of these divisions to be established in very populous Districts, sec. 59 (*last clause.*)

When the Trustees establish more than one department or School in a District, all the pupils are to be classified according to attainments, sec. 59 (*third, fourth, fifth and sixth clauses.*) 95 (18); and are to attend such department therein as they shall be found *qualified for*, as determined by the Trustees aided by the Teachers, secs. 74 (2), 95 (18), 102.

REMARK 1.—The more dense the population, other things being equal, the more cheaply and efficiently can Schools be carried on. The Board of Education would call the special attention of School officers to the necessity of a careful compliance

with the explicit provisions of the Law respecting the classification of the pupils into regular grades. The following are some of the advantages secured by the grading of the Schools, prescribed by the Law :—

(1) *It saves Time and Labor.*—In Miscellaneous Schools the attainments of the pupils are varied, and the number of the classes must be large. In each branch of study several classes are required, to instruct which requires far more time and labor than if the attainments of the pupils were such as to permit the Teacher to combine all the classes in a given branch into one, or at most, two classes. Graded Schools diminish the number of separate classes, and thus save time and labor.

(2) *It diminishes the Cost of Teaching.*—If graded Schools lessen the number of classes, they likewise lessen the number of Teachers required to conduct them, and in this way diminish the cost of Teaching.

(3) *It renders Teaching more Effective.*—Both pupils and Teachers take less interest in small classes than in those which are of good size. Every one conversant with Schools is aware that a class of ten or fifteen pupils will make greater progress than one composed of two or three. The pupils being of about the same attainments, each feels the influence of his fellows, and thus all are stimulated to high efforts and honorable emulation.

By grading, it becomes possible for Trustees to give the Schools the advantage of the special talents or tastes of Teachers. But few persons can teach ten or a dozen branches equally well. Yet this number is often required in miscellaneous or ungraded Schools. Well-managed graded Schools will be conducted by Teachers chosen for their special fitness for the departments of which they have charge.

(4) *It promotes Good Order.*—From the very nature of their organization, graded Schools admit better system and discipline than is possible in miscellaneous Schools. When large and small pupils are taught in the same apartments, many sources of disorder arise which their separation would remove. The easiest School to govern, other things being equal, is one composed of pupils of nearly the same attainments and years.

(5) *It prompts the Ambition of Pupils.*—The pupil knows that there are higher departments of the School; he sees his companions transferred to them, and he naturally gives himself to diligent study to hasten his own promotion. If judiciously managed, the constant spur of such a motive may be made a powerful element of success in School work.

(6) *It renders it possible to give considerable Instruction in the Higher Branches of Learning.*—There is but one opinion among those who are competent to judge, as to the value of what are called the higher branches of education; and that is, that no one is able to appreciate the true worth of knowledge who neglects the study of them. To develop the talents of our people, and to place the children alike of the poor and the rich on the road to liberal learning, the course of study must be sufficiently extensive to embrace at least the elements of several of the higher branches. But this cannot be done in a satisfactory degree, in a miscellaneous School, without neglecting those branches of study which must always hold the first place in the Schools. To do justice to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, and English grammar, is well-nigh the utmost limit of the Teacher's ability. The law, therefore, most wisely requires the grading of the Schools in all populous places, otherwise the education of the vast majority of our people would of necessity stop at this point.

(7) *It brings the means of an Advanced Education within the reach of the Homes of a large number of children.*—It has been shewn that by the grading of Schools the elements of an advanced education can be taught with a good degree of success; and this, in very many cases, removes the necessity of children leaving home to obtain an education. The dangers of school-life generally increase in proportion to the distance the child is removed from the family. A system adapted to secure a good education, and which at the same time permits the pupil to be under the immediate charge of his parents, must commend itself to every right-thinking parent and earnest educator.

REMARK 2.—Only in thickly settled rural districts, in villages, towns, and cities, is it possible to have graded Schools. Yet the Board of Education wishes to point out to the inhabitants of all Districts having a School attendance of upwards of fifty children, that the Law, in requiring class-rooms and assistants, designs to realize for their Schools the nearest approximation to regular grading that is possible in the circumstances. The arrangement in these Districts should be as follows :—

(1) Whenever from fifty to eighty pupils can be brought together, the Law requires that there be sufficient sittings for all of them in the School-room, and that there be a good class-room attached.

tion of the pupils
secured by the

the pupils are varied,
classes are required,
the pupils were such
one, or at most, two
time and labor. The
ber of classes, they
way diminish the

s interest in small
ols is aware that a
two or three. The
s, and thus all are

age of the special
equally well. Yet
red graded Schools
nts of which they

ed Schools admit
large and small
their separation
imposed of pupils

r departments of
himself to diligent
of such a motive

of Learning.—
due of what are
recitate the true
r people, and to
course of study
higher branches.
neglecting those
tice to reading,
ough the utmost
of the Schools
uld of necessity

nes of a large
of an advanced
a, removes the
-life generally
en adapted to
the immediate
t educator.

owns, and
tion wishes
endance of
assistants,
lar grading
icts should

hat there be
om attached.

The Teacher is to have the direction and control of the whole, while the assistant is to render aid by drawing off from time to time during the day, classes into the smaller room. In many oral lessons, reviews, and the like, the Teacher can so adapt the exercise as to interest the entire school. By the employment of a Teacher and an assistant, the instruction can be rendered highly efficient.

(2) Where there are from eighty to one hundred pupils in attendance, sittings are to be furnished for them all in the School-room, and two class-rooms are to be provided off the School-room. One Teacher and two assistants are required. If the number of pupils reaches one hundred or upwards, it will generally be found best to provide two apartments (under the same roof, if possible,) and to classify the pupils into a primary and an advanced department, with a Teacher for each. The employment of a second Teacher will secure to the Trustees about thirty dollars more annually from the County Fund.—See "*Of the Salaries of Teachers*," 2.

REMARK. 3.—The advantages of the above plans are very obvious. The older children can lend their protection to the younger ones in going to and coming from School. The increasing number of pupils can be accommodated by enlarging existing houses whenever they are sufficiently good to warrant it. The Trustees will be enabled to secure qualified persons as Teachers, since they can better afford to pay good salaries. The assistants could, in some cases, be chosen from among the oldest and best qualified pupils; their services would not usually be required more than four hours a day, and they would need but a moderate compensation. Under the direction of an efficient Teacher, they would do fair work, especially if selected because they desired to become Teachers. See "*Of the Salaries of Teachers*," Remark 3.

Of the School Meeting.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—The day [second Thursday in January], hour, place, and notices, for the Annual District School Meeting, secs. 49, 50, 55; (but Inspector may, in certain cases, call an Annual Meeting at any time). Special and General School Meetings may be held as specified in secs. 57, 58. Continuation and adjournment of School Meetings, sec. 55.

ORDER OF BUSINESS, &c.

One of the Trustees or their Secretary, or a person authorized in writing by the Trustees or by the Inspector, to call any School Meeting to order, and to act as temporary Chairman until the election by qualified voters of a regular Chairman, (who must be a qualified voter), sec. 51.

Rate-payers [sec. 1] entitled to vote, (if, at the time of any meeting subsequent to the first, they have paid their School rates imposed under the Act) secs. 52, 54.

Declaration in case of a voter being challenged as unqualified, sec. 54.

Duties and powers of the Annual School Meeting:—

1. To elect, from among the qualified voters present, a Chairman of the meeting; his duties, sec. 53.
2. To elect (if the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, who is by law Secretary to the District School Meeting also, sec. 53, is absent, or if there is no Secretary of the Board at the time) a Secretary to record its proceedings, sec. 53.
3. To receive (after the first annual meeting) the written report of the Board of Trustees, (which may be presented by one of the Trustees, or by the Secretary to the Trustees) as to the educational condition of the District, the receipt and expenditure of all School moneys, and the requirements and needs of the District for the ensuing year, secs. 83 (1), 85, 86, 84.
4. To receive (after the first annual meeting), the Auditor's Report upon the Trustees' Accounts, sec. 84.
- [5. To create by lot, at the second and third annual meetings, a vacancy in the Board of Trustees, secs. 61, 63.]
6. To elect, from among the qualified voters, three Trustees at the first meeting, secs. 60, 48, 64; and at subsequent meetings one, to fill the regular vacancy occurring in the Board, secs. 62, 63, 64, 56, Teachers not to be Trustees, sec. 70. Each Trustee to hold office three years; exception secs. 61, 70.
7. Declaration of office by the newly elected Trustee (or Trustees), secs. 65, 66.
8. To elect an Auditor of the School Accounts for the ensuing year, secs. 48, 84.

9. To determine what amount shall be raised by the District during the ensuing year for any or all the objects authorized by the Law, as specified in secs. 24, 56 (but see secs. 45, 46); and if any sum is included for the purchase or improvement of grounds, or for the purchase or erection of School buildings, or the purchase of furniture, to authorize the Trustees to borrow the money (if so desired), and to fix the period (not to exceed seven years) within which the amount borrowed shall be collected from the District in equal yearly instalments, secs. 11, 73 (3).

10. To authorize the Trustees to dispose of any School property owned by the District (if so desired), sec. 73 (1), [but see sec. 94.]

11. To transact any other necessary business in pursuance of sec. 24.

The Secretary's Minutes must be read before the close of the meeting, sec. 53, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Board of Trustees within ten days, sec. 53.

[In case a District fails to exercise its rights of electing Trustees (sec. 87), or in case any Trustee neglects or refuses to act (secs. 65, 68), the Inspector is to appoint Trustees or a Trustee, on the requisition of seven rate-payers (sec. 67), or by direction of the Board of Education, or the Chief Superintendent, s. 69.

Penalty for a Trustee refusing to act, secs. 64, 65, 72.]

The Minutes of the School Meeting are to be permanently preserved by the Board of Trustees, but an accurate copy of them should be forwarded to the Inspector by their Secretary, immediately after the meeting.

Of the Salaries of Teachers.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—The funds for Teachers' Salaries to be provided from Three Sources, sec. 11, viz:—

1. From the Provincial Treasury, at the following rates for the School Year, secs. 11, 12, 95 (16), (see sec. 13):—

First Class Male Teachers,.....	\$150 00	First Class Female Teachers,.....	\$110 00
Second Class " " " " " " " "	120 00	Second Class " " " " " " " "	90 00
Third Class " " " " " " " "	90 00	Third Class " " " " " " " "	70 00

Class-room Assistants regularly employed four hours a day to receive one-half of the above amounts, according to the class of License held, sec. 12.

Teachers and Class-room Assistants employed in Districts which have received notice through the Educational Circular that they are entitled to special aid as poor Districts, to receive for the following school year, at a rate not exceeding one third more than the grants above named, secs. 47, 10 (5).

In all cases, one-half of the Provincial Grants to be paid to the Teachers and licensed assistants semi-annually, or rateably according to the number of legally authorized teaching days the School shall have been satisfactorily taught, sec. 12.

2. From the School Fund provided by County Assessment, secs. 11, 16, 95 (16), to be apportioned to the Board of Trustees of the School Districts within each County, as follows:—

(1) At the rate of \$30 for the school year, in consideration of each licensed Teacher employed of whatever class, secs. 16, 95 (16) (8).

(2) The balance, by an equal rate per pupil according to the average number of pupils in attendance at School, and the number of teaching days the school has been opened, secs. 16, 92 (16) (8).

The Boards of Trustees of Districts recognized by the Chief Superintendent as poor Districts in any year, to receive, in each of the above apportionments special aid at a rate not exceeding one-third more than the Boards of other Districts within the County, sec. 47.

One-half of the County Fund to be apportioned and paid semi-annually, sec. 16.

3. From the School District, sec. 11:—Any sum required by any District in supplement of the above in aid of salaries, to be determined by the District School Meeting, sec. 24, [or by the Trustees, secs. 45, 95 (10)] and to be raised by District assessment, secs. 11, 24, 56, 95 (10).

Board of Trustees to employ Teachers (and assistants), to be responsible for their salaries over and above their Provincial grant, according to the terms of a written contract made with them under authority of Law, secs. 74 (3), 89, 95 (1) (5), 72: and to suspend or dismiss any Teacher for gross neglect of duty, or immorality, and notify the Chief Superintendent of any such action, sec. 74 (3).

The Board of Education empowered to make regulations under which moneys may be drawn and expended, sec. 5 (7).*

REMARK 1.—It will be seen that the amount of Provincial and County moneys to be received in any District in aid of Schools, will depend almost exclusively upon *local exertion*, or the direct efforts made by the inhabitants of each District in maintaining their own Schools. The 24th Section of the Act enables the people of every District to put forth local effort to an extent commensurate with their means to provide a good School for all their children, and every such effort will be duly supplemented by funds from the County and Province. But no public moneys can be received by Districts which fail to support and conduct Schools in accordance with Law.

REMARK 2.—The sum to be received by the Teacher from the Province is definite, but the exact amount that will be received by the Board of Trustees from the County Fund on account of the average attendance of pupils, cannot be known at the time of the School meeting. The meeting should, therefore, be careful in voting its estimates to authorize a sum amply sufficient to enable the Board of Trustees to meet the liabilities of the year. Any balance remaining in the hands of the Trustees is, of course, to be carried to the credit of the next year, while any deficit arising from over-expenditure may be carried forward and provided for in the estimates of the following year.

REMARK 3.—The providing of a liberal salary for the Teacher will be found the best economy. Every Teacher should receive what his services will command in the educational market. If Districts vie with each other in providing a competency for the efficient and worthy Teacher, there will soon be no reason to complain of lack of men and women of high qualifications in the teaching profession.

Assistants (*i. e.* those employed in class-rooms, see pp. 38, 39, Rem. 2, 3) will not, of course, expect so much remuneration as Teachers upon whom is devolved the management of Schools or departments. The Act provides a sum equal to one-half the amount of Teachers' allowances from the Provincial Treasury to licensed persons employed as assistants. The Board of Trustees will not receive any sum from the County Fund in consideration of an assistant, but they will receive from this Fund an equal sum per pupil on the average attendance of *the entire School*, whether taught wholly by a Teacher, or by a Teacher and one or two class-room assistants. It may sometimes occur that some advanced pupil in the District would render valuable aid in the capacity of an assistant, during *four hours* of the day, and the Board of Trustees may employ such if they desire even if unlicensed. See "*Of the Grading of Schools*," Remark 3.

Regulation 2.—*Form of Teacher's* Agreement:* Each Teacher and licensed assistant before entering on duty in any District shall make a written agreement with the Board of Trustees, (each party retaining a duly executed copy of the same), in accordance with the following form:—

First.—CONTRACT made this day of A. D. 18 between (name of Teacher or Assistant) holding a valid license of the class, granted under the authority of the Board of Education of New Brunswick, hereinafter referred to as

*See oath of Teacher, sec. 38.

the Teacher, of the one part; and "The Trustees of School District Number _____ in the Parish (or Parishes) of _____ in the County (or Counties) of _____," "The Board of School Trustees of Saint John," or as the case may be,) hereinafter referred to as the School Corporation, of the other part.

Second.—The Teacher, in consideration of the below-mentioned Agreement with the School Corporation, hereby agrees with the School Corporation diligently and faithfully to teach a School in the said District during the School Year (or Term) ending on the thirty-first day of October, (or thirtieth day of April, as the case may be), A. D. 18 __, or as much thereof as is unexpired,

Third.—And the School Corporation agrees with the Teacher licensed as aforesaid, to pay the Teacher in half yearly instalments, (or quarterly, or monthly, as may be agreed upon,) at the rate of _____ dollars for the School Year (or Term, as the case may be,) exclusive of the Provincial allowance to be received by the Teacher from the Chief Superintendent.†

Fourth.—And it is mutually agreed that this Contract shall continue from School Year to School Year unless notice in writing of an intention to terminate the same shall be given by either of the parties hereto one month before the date specified in the foregoing clause second, or failing such notice, then one month before the time to which the same is continued by this clause.

Fifth.—And it is mutually agreed that both parties to this Contract shall be bound in all respects subject to the provisions of the Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes relating to SCHOOLS, and any Acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto and the Regulations thereunder made by the Board of Education.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their seals.

A. B. [Name of Teacher].....[Seal].

C. D. { [Name of Trustees or a majority]

E. F. { of them; or, in Cities or incorpo-

G. H. { rated Towns, of the Chairman.] } Corporate Seal

Witness—I. K.

Regulation 3.—Fixed Salaries: The amount which the Board of Trustees of any District is to receive from the County Fund, being largely dependent on the regularity with which the pupils are kept at School, and therefore unknown at the date of the written agreement (Reg 2) to be made with any Teacher or assistant, the Chief Superintendent is not to recognize any Contract by which a Teacher or assistant may agree to receive such unknown sum as a portion, or the whole, of his or her remuneration from the Trustees, but shall require that a fixed and definite sum or rate be distinctly named in each and every agreement.

Regulation 4.—Attendance, and County Fund to Boards of Trustees.—*Limitation:* In the semi-annual apportionment of the County Fund to the various Boards of Trustees, the Chief Superintendent is not to recognize any attendance on a department or School in excess of an average of fifty pupils daily present for the time the department or

†See Reg. 13.

‡If there is anything additional, as the use of a dwelling or field free of rent, it is to be specified here in continuance, using the words "together with."

of School District Number
(or Counties) of _____,
the case may be,) hereinafter

mentioned Agreement
Corporation diligently
the School Year (or Term)
day of April, as the case

Teacher licensed as afore-
quarterly, or monthly,
School Year (or Term),
to be received by _____

shall continue from School
to terminate the same
before the date specified
one month before _____

this Contract shall be
the Consolidated Statutes
and in addition thereto
education.

to set their seals.

.....[Seal].
Majority }
Corpo- } Corporate Seal
[]

which the Board of
Fund, being largely
are kept at School
Agreement (Reg 2) the
Superintendent is not
Assistant may agree to
sole, of his or her
that a fixed amount
every agreement.

Boards of Trustees
the County Fund
tendent is not to
l in excess of all
the department of

rent, it is to be specified

School has been open during the Term, unless in the case of cities, towns, villages, and populous rural districts, it shall appear that the whole number of pupils registered in the department did not exceed fifty-six; and in the case of rural districts generally, that the requirements respecting the number of sittings in the school-room, and the employment of class-room assistants, have been duly regarded.

Of School Buildings* and Furniture.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—Extent and character of accommodation to be provided secs. 50, 74 (1), 95 (5).

The Board of Education empowered to prescribe plans for the construction and furnishing of School houses, sec. 5 (5), and arrangement of School premises, sec. 5 (4).

School buildings and furniture to be provided by District assessment, sec. 11: by purchase, lease, the alteration or repair of existing accommodation if not already sufficient, or by the erection of new buildings, or the purchase of new furniture, secs. 24, 73 (2), 95 (5).

Money may be borrowed by the District for the purchase or erection of School buildings, and for the purchase of School furniture, secs. 11, 73 (3); and by cities and certain incorporated towns, for the purchase or erection of School buildings, sec. 95 (6), and when authorized by the Council, for the permanent improvement of buildings and premises, and the purchase of furniture, sec. 95 (6) (9).

Existing School houses owned in shares may be sold by vote of the majority in interest of the owners, sec. 94.

Trustees are to erect and furnish School houses by contract, secs. 73, (2), 95 (3) (16); to have a corporate interest only, in any such contract, secs. 71, 95 (3): to exercise all their corporate powers for the fulfilment of all agreements made by them, secs. 72, 81, 82; to hold School buildings in trust for the District, secs. 73, (1), 95 (1) (15), and to keep them in good order and repair, [as authorized by the School meeting, sec. 73 (2)], sec. 95; to sell or dispose of the same, [when authorized by the District, sec. 73 (1)], sec. 95 (5); and to keep the School buildings and furniture insured [when authorized by the School meeting, sec. 73 (2)], sec. 95 (5).

For site of School-house, see "Of School Grounds," p. 47.

Regulation 5.—Capacity of School-room: At least 150 cubic feet of air, or 7 square feet of area, are to be allowed for each sitting provided.

REMARK 1.—Every pupil should have room to sit and move without being confined or jostled. Every child has a right to his own personality and his own share of uncontaminated air. Comfort and convenience in sitting and moving depend upon the area of the room; the quantity of air, upon the area and height combined. The height of the smallest School-room should be twelve feet, and this should be increased even up to sixteen feet in the larger houses. Two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air for each sitting is better than one hundred and fifty.

REMARK 2.—In building new houses, sittings should generally be provided for about one quarter of the entire population of the District.

* Books of School-house Plans, drawn in conformity with the requirements of the Law, and illustrative of the details prescribed in RROS. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, have been deposited with each of the Inspectors. Trustees can procure the use of a Book of Plans, free of expense, by applying to the Inspector. When the Trustees have selected one of the Designs therein given, the Chief Superintendent will supply, on direct application by letter, a complete set of Working Drawings of such Design, free of all expense.

Regulation 6.—Wardrobes: A hall or room separate from the School room, for depositing hats, cloaks, &c., and supplied with hooks or pegs regularly numbered, should be provided for each school or department; and wherever the building will permit, two such rooms should be supplied, one for the use of the boys, and the other for the use of the girls.

Regulation 7.—Form of Desks and Seats: Whenever new furniture for pupils is procured by the Board of Trustees of any District, it is prescribed that the desks do not accommodate more than two pupils each; that the seats for the same have suitable backs, and be so graduated with respect to height that the pupils of different ages may be able to sit with their feet squarely upon the floor.

REMARK 1.—The physical comfort of the pupils is necessary to their mental improvement, while good order is impossible where there is constant uneasiness and discomfort. Seats without backs, and ungraduated, produce suffering and even distortion. To relieve the overstrained muscles, unnatural postures are assumed by the children, and crooked spines are a probable result.

REMARK 2.—The best arrangements for seating School-rooms is that of single or double desks, placed in parallel rows, with aisles between of sufficient width to permit passage. By this plan the pupils all face the Teacher's desk, and are able to give direct attention to the Teacher. Benches do not afford the necessary support to the body, and are not adapted to an efficient organization of the School. They may, however, be used with advantage in class-rooms, and for the supply of extra seats for visitors at examinations. Care should be taken to fasten the common double desk firmly and neatly to the floor. The most approved desks are supported by light iron castings, and though of considerable cost, will be found economic in the end.

REMARK 3.—Trustees and Teachers will find the following table of service in graduating the height of seats and desks, and in arranging the furniture in rows:—

Age of Pupils.	Height of Chairs or Seats.	DESKS.				Space between Desks for Chairs or Seats.
		Height of side next to pupil.	LENGTH OF		Width.	
			Double Desks.	Single Desks.		
5 to 6 years,.....	11 inch.	21½ inch.	36 inch.	18 inch,	12 inch.	14 inch.
6 to 8 ".....	12 "	22 "	36 "	18 "	12 "	14 "
8 to 10 ".....	13 "	23 "	40 "	22 "	12 "	14 "
10 to 12 ".....	14 "	24½ "	46 "	24 "	15 "	17 "
12 to 14 ".....	15 "	26 "	46 "	24 "	15 "	17 "
14 to 17 ".....	16 "	27½ "	46 "	24 "	15 "	17 "
17 and upwards.....	17 "	29 "	48 "	26 "	15 "	17 "
				18 "		17 "

A space of four to five feet, extending across the room, should be left between the Teacher's platform and the pupils' desks. From one and a half to two and a half feet should be allowed for aisles between each row of desks, and, if possible, the aisles next to the walls of the room should be three feet. When single desks are used, eighteen inches to two feet between the rows will be sufficient. The size of the pupils for which any room is intended must determine the width of the aisles between the desks.

REMARK

and little

desks sho

om. Th

school. I

ound whe

ell as ser

others

ceive the

and incon

ard are n

arrangeme

Regul

ave amp

he escape

REMARK

place, and

ir can pre

and pupils

ng pupils

tion of all

only reason

ect constru

REMARK

room, and

nvolved in

circulation,

up the chim

ributed, an

Windows of

bottom of t

way it strik

olds like ar

it merely co

tion is indu

not air at th

The air is of

flues from t

quently emp

ward curren

a door or wi

tinues to as

and cold fee

of heat.

In School-

in the School

and doors.

arate from the School
with hooks or pegs
School or department
rooms should be sup
the use of the girls
never new furniture
f any District, it
ore than two pupils
ks, and be so grade
nt ages may be able

essary to their mental
is constant uneasiness
produce suffering and
natural postures are
result.

rooms is that of single
of sufficient width to
r's desk, and are able
rd the necessary sup
ation of the School
and for the supply of
on to fasten the com
approved desks are
cost, will be found

g table of service in
furniture in rows:—

Width.	Space between Desks for Chairs or Seats.
12 inch.	14 inch.
2 "	14 "
2 "	14 "
2 "	17 "
5 "	17 "
5 "	17 "
8 "	17 "

ld be left between
half to two and a
and, if possible,
When single desks
e sufficient. The
mine the width of

REMARK 4.—There should not be any windows in rear of the Teacher's platform, and little or no light should be admitted from the opposite side of the room. The desks should always be so placed that the pupils may face the entrance of the room. The entrance and exit of pupils or visitors attracts the attention of the school. If the backs of the pupils are toward the entrance, the pupils will turn around whenever the door opens or closes, presenting an unseemly appearance, as well as seriously interfering with the study and recitation. Also, when strangers or others visit the School, or call at the School-room, the Teacher is obliged to receive them at the rear end of the room, instead of the front—which is awkward and inconvenient. Further, the door or doors leading to the woodhouse or back yard are more convenient at the rear of the room, and this can only be when the arrangement of the room fronts the entrance.

Regulation 8.—Ventilation: It is required that every School-room have ample provision for the admission and circulation of pure air, and the escape of impure air.

REMARK 1.—Without proper ventilation the School-room must be an unhealthy place, and one pervaded by bad odors. Nothing but a continuous supply of pure air can prevent restlessness and nervous irritability on the part of both Teachers and pupils; headaches, bronchitis and weak lungs; a sluggish vital action, depriving pupils and teachers of half their mental activity; and weariness and exhaustion of all the members of the School during the latter half of each day. The only reason why life is not destroyed in some School houses is the loose and imperfect construction of the buildings.

REMARK 2.—Economy in the use of fuel, equal distribution of heat through the room, and a plentiful supply of pure and properly tempered air, are problems involved in securing a proper system of ventilation. Open fire-places cause a free circulation, but the heat is unevenly distributed, and there is great loss of heat up the chimney. Stoves consume much less fuel, but the heat is not evenly distributed, and there is almost no ventilation connected with the process of heating. Windows open at the top admit the air freely, but the cold current settles at the bottom of the room, and keeps the feet of the pupils uncomfortably cold. On its way it strikes the unprotected necks and shoulders of many of the pupils, causing colds like any other draught. An opening in the ceiling is often made, but when it merely connects with a room overhead, no currents are created and no ventilation is induced. When the outlet is through a flue directly into the outer air, the hot air at the top of the School-room is drawn off, and the foul air below remains. The air is changed but little, while the waste of heat is very great. Two separate flues from the ceiling, or the division of a single flue into several parts, are frequently employed. This plan secures an upward current through one and a downward current through the other, and causes a change of air in the room. But when a door or window is opened the descending current ceases, while the hot air continues to ascend. This method of admitting cold air exposes pupils to draughts and cold feet, as in the case of admission by the windows, and there is a great loss of heat.

In School-houses not having an economic and efficient method of ventilation, the air in the School-room must be thoroughly changed at each recess by opening the windows and doors. During School time, while the pupils are seated, the windows opposite

the wind can be opened just sufficient to allow the escape of hot air, but not to admit cold air. By causing the pupils to rise from their seats and engage in physical exercises, the windows can be safely opened at both the top and the bottom. In summer, good ventilation can be constantly had by means of the doors and windows, *but care must be taken to protect the pupils from draughts.*

REMARK 3.—It is within the reach of every country district erecting a new School-house or effecting alterations in an existing one, to secure an efficient and quite inexpensive system of heating and ventilation. The details of the plan are as follows:—

(1) The chimney is to be built in one of the corners of the School-room, commencing at the foundation. In ordinary School-rooms a single chimney is sufficient. By placing it in front, long stove-pipes are avoided, and with them the radiation of heat downwards upon the heads of the pupils, and their smoke, drippings, and getting out of place. The chimney requires two flues, separated by the thinnest possible partition; one for smoke and the other for ventilation. (The results sought can be effectively attained by having a galvanized iron pipe for the smoke carried up through the centre of the chimney.) From the ventilating flue of the chimney, air-tight horizontal boxes are to be laid under the floor to the opposite sides of the room, terminating in registers opening into the room through the floor.

(2) The stove used may be the ordinary box stove for wood, or upright cylinder for coal. The stove is to be placed in one of the corners of the room, and enclosed by a case or jacket of sheet iron or galvanized iron, for the double purpose of preventing the intense primary radiation, and providing space for the heating of air. A pure air box connecting with the outer air is to be laid under the floor and brought up directly beneath the case or jacket.

(3) Operation: When a fire is kindled in the stove, the heat escaping from the pipe raises the temperature in the surrounding ventilating flue, establishing an upward current. This causes a draught which acts upon the air of the room through the registers at the extremity of the ventilating boxes, pumping the air from the bottom of the room.

The stratum of air which surrounds the stove becoming heated, a hot current is produced, which escapes into the room by the openings in the sides of the jacket near the top. The hot air then rises to the top of the room, where it accumulates, and pressing downward upon the colder air, forces it out through the registers, thus directly aiding the draught of the ventilating flue.

The pure air, heated and properly tempered, soon has entire possession of the room. The ventilating registers attract it to the farthest part of the room, and the heat is evenly distributed. No warm air can escape from the room while there is any cold air in it, and so no heat is wasted. The currents through the room are continuous, and the foul air is carried off as fast as generated. The whole system is brought directly under the Teacher's control, by having adjustable registers at the openings into the ventilating boxes and a slide in the pure air box, and by proper dampers in the stove. The air may be tempered with moisture whenever required, by having a basin of water placed upon the jacket, near the openings for the escape of the heated air. Great care should be taken that both the basin and the water are always clean.

The use of fuel is more economic than by air-tight stoves, for the necessity of opening doors and windows for air is entirely obviated. The extra cost of the case or jacket for the stove, and of the ventilating boxes and galvanized iron pipe, but a few dollars at the most, will be saved in fuel in a single winter.

Regulation 9.—Outhouses: It is required that separate and commodious outhouses be provided, and kept in a cleanly condition, for the use of pupils of different sexes.

REMARK 1.—The outhouses should be commodious, inoffensive and screened from public observation. A high tight board fence should extend from the centre of the rear of the School-house to the farther edge of the lot, dividing the rear grounds into two parts. The outhouses should not be placed close beside this fence, but at a little distance from it, and sufficiently far from the School-house to secure their being inoffensive to the School in warm weather. The approaches should be guarded by a suitable screen or hedge.

REMARK
feet de
prevent
therefore,

REMARK
suitable bu
more than
required.

The build
ain two ap
the ann
ould be fi
so that the
ond an ar
pon the se
accommo
In the bu
and the va
he top. T
ame genera
very rough,
ender scrib

REMARK
not be enter
personal sup
properly hol
REG. 22 (10)

REMARK
the pupils in
comfort of th

REMARK
Education w
and outhouse
a School-hou
and heights
tribution of
in the winter

REFERENCES T
School premises
secs. 24, 58, 78
Money may be
11, 73 (3), 95 (6)

ot air, but not to
s and engage in
the top and the
eans of the doors
ghts.

erecting a new
an efficient and
of the plan are

commencing at the
g in front, long
the heads of the
requires two flues,
ventilation. (The
smoke carried up
ir-tight horizontal
acing in registers

er for coal. The
or jacket of sheet
ry radiation, and
r air is to be laid

e pipe raises the
. This causes a
of the ventilating

roduced, which
the hot air then
the colder air,
g flue.

om. The venti-
distributed. No
is wasted. The
enerated. The
registers at the
ers in the stove.
er placed upon
aken that both

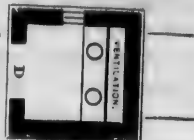
ing doors and
ave, and of the
red in fuel in a

and commo-
for the use

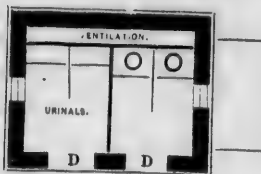
d screened
the centre
g the rear
this fence,
e to secure
should be

REMARK 2.—Each outhouse should be supplied with a well-stoned vault, about six feet deep, so arranged as to admit of being cleaned out. Care should be taken to prevent the water running into the vault from off the roof; access to the vault, therefore, must be provided at the end of the building.

REMARK 3.—The adjacent figure will serve to indicate a suitable building for the use of the girls. Where there are more than one girls' department, a larger building will be required. (See published Plans for details).



The building for the use of the boys should contain two apartments, divided by a close partition, as in the annexed figure. A strong brace of plank should be firmly affixed to the frame of the building, so that the covers of the seats cannot be opened beyond an angle of 60 degrees—to prevent standing upon the seats. (See published Plans for a building to accommodate more than one boys' department).



In the buildings for each sex, the seats should have lids hung with strong butts, and the vaults should be ventilated by a hollow wall opening into a chimney on the top. The buildings should be well plastered and painted, and finished in the same general style of architecture as the School-house. The plaster should be left very rough, and a heavy coat of coarse sand should be mixed with the paint, to render scribbling and obscene sketching impracticable.

REMARK 4.—Locks should be placed upon the doors, so that the outhouses cannot be entered except during hours when the Teacher can have them under his personal supervision. When constructed after the plans indicated, Trustees can properly hold Teachers responsible for keeping the outhouses in good order. (See REG. 22 (10)).

REMARK 5.—A shed for storing wood, and a covered play-ground for the use of the pupils in cold and stormy weather, will be found to contribute much to the comfort of the School.

REMARK 6.—If any District is unable to erect a framed house, the Board of Education would urge the building of a log house. Separate entries, play-grounds and outhouses, for boys and girls, can readily be provided in connection with such a School-house. So, too, of the prescribed shape and size of the rooms; the form and heights of the seats and desks and their arrangement on the floor, and the distribution of windows in the walls; while a good fire-place will secure ventilation in the winter, when windows and doors cannot be used for this purpose.

Of School Grounds.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—Board of Education empowered to prescribe arrangement and order of School premises, sec. 5 (4); Grounds to be provided by District Assessment, sec. 11: by purchase, sec. 24, 56, 73 (2), 95 (5); by lease, sec. 24, 73 (2), 95 (5).

Money may be borrowed by the District for the purchase or improvement of School grounds, secs. 11, 73 (3), 95 (6) (9).

Grounds to be selected by the Trustees, sec. 96 (5), (and sanctioned by the Inspector, sec. 73, (4)), and may be taken in certain cases without the consent of the owner, sec. 73 (4) (5) (6).—Grounds to be held in trust for School purposes by the Trustees-Corporation, sec. 73 (1), 96 (1) (16); who may sell or dispose of the same, sec. 96 (1) (3), (when authorized by the School meeting, sec. 73 (1)).

Regulation 10.—Location: The School-house should be located at a distance from all sources of malaria, such as swamps, stagnant water, and the noxious gases generated by some manufactories. It should also be situated away from the dust of the street, and the noise of the mill, the workshop or the railway station. A dry, airy position (with a very gentle slope and a southern exposure, if possible), commanding an attractive prospect as natural facilities will permit, will be found best adapted for School purposes. It is indispensable that the ground be thoroughly dry, and if not so naturally, that it be well drained. For the moral health of the pupils, the School-house should never be placed in view of even occasional scenes of brutality or debauchery. In choosing School sites, Trustees and Inspectors* are to secure those of readiest accessibility to the majority of the people to be accommodated, subject to such modifications as a due regard, in any District, to the foregoing considerations may require.

Regulation 11.—Size of Lot: In the country, School grounds should be an acre in extent, but not less than half an acre; in villages not less than a quarter of an acre; and in towns not less than one-eighth of an acre. Separate play-grounds are required for girls and boys.

REMARK 1.—Ample grounds should be provided wherever possible. Exercise is as essential to the health of children as air is to their life, and every School should have suitable grounds for games and amusements. The relaxation and stimulus arising from physical exercise in the fresh air, at certain intervals during the day, are productive of a very salutary influence upon the intellectual vigor of the pupils in their school work. Higher benefits are also secured by good play-grounds. They furnish an arena for the display of the real tempers, dispositions, habits and manners of the pupils. The Teacher, while superintending the pupils in the play-ground, will obtain knowledge which, in his subsequent instruction, he can turn to the best account, both in the encouraging of what is right, and in the dissuading from what is wrong; in a word, in the moulding of moral character.

REMARK 2.—In a lot of one acre, sixteen rods front and ten deep is a convenient form. Any other form might be adopted, and the nature of the ground will often render some other preferable. Whatever may be the width or length, the School-house should be placed in the centre of the front, and at a little distance from the highway. A high, close board fence, extending from the rear of the School-house to the rear of the lot, will make a suitable division of the play-grounds.

Regulation 12.—Walks: In order to the health and comfort of the pupils in wet weather, and to the cleanliness of the School-room, a suitable plank or gravel walk should extend from the highway to the front

*The sanction of the site by the Inspector should be in writing, and the Trustees should preserve the paper among the public documents of the School District.

Inspector, sec. 73, (4);
(4) (5) (6).—Grounds to
be (1) (16); who may
ing, sec. 73 (1).

be located at a
nant water, and
should also be
of the mill, the
(with a very
ding as attrac-
d best adapted
be thoroughly
For the moral
eed in view of
choosing School
at accessibility
o such modifi-
considerations

ounds should
lages not less
eighth of an

ble. Exercise
l every School
relaxation and
tervals during
ctual vigor of
by good play-
dispositions,
ing the pupils
struction, he
t, and in the
character.

a convenient
nd will often
the School-
nce from the
School-house
s.

fort of the
om, a suit-
o the front
ould preserve

door of the School-house. Similar walks are also required from the School-house to the outhouses.

Regulation 13.—*Improvement of Grounds:* Rough or wet grounds are to be rendered as smooth and dry as the nature of the ground will permit. In effecting any such improvements, Trustees and Teachers are earnestly solicited to use every care to preserve the ornamental features of the grounds, wherever the same may not interfere with the requirements of the play-grounds.

REMARK.—Oftentimes without incurring any expense, and generally by a comparatively trifling expenditure, the School grounds may be so arranged as to be attractive to the pupils, affording them constant pleasure during their school days, and cultivating in them a taste for the beautiful in nature. For the purposes of ornament, trees are at once the most beautiful and the most enduring. "Airy and delicate in their youth, luxuriant and majestic in their prime, venerable and picturesque in their old age, they constitute in their various forms, sizes, and developments, the greatest charm and beauty of the earth in all countries. The most varied outline of surface, the finest combination of picturesque materials, the stateliest country house, would be comparatively tame and spiritless without the inimitable accompaniment of foliage. * * Buildings which are tame or even mean in appearance, may be made interesting and even picturesque, by a proper disposition of trees. Edifices, or parts of them, that are unsightly, or which it is desirable partly or wholly to conceal, can readily be hidden or improved by wood; and walks and roads which otherwise would be but simple ways of approach from one point to another, are, by an elegant arrangement of trees on their margin, or adjacent to them, made the most interesting and pleasing portions of the residence."—(A. T. Downing.)*

*The following hints are appended for the assistance of those who wish to render the memory of school life most pleasant to the children, and the school grounds great powers of refinement and important influences for good:—

In a hilly or very broken region, the tall, spiry-topped trees, like the pine, fir, spruce, as well as the cedar and hemlock, would harmonize with the general features of the landscape. The round-topped and symmetrical trees, like the oak and maple, are better adapted to the quiet scenery of a level region.

While a variety is always desirable, yet the different kinds chosen for a given spot or group should be somewhat similar in shape. A group of oak, maple and bass-wood, for example, would be harmonious, while one composed of a Lombardy poplar, weeping willow and fir would be incongruous.

Single trees would be such as have a graceful and beautiful outline, and convey to the mind the feeling of completeness. The drooping elm, as a single tree, is unsuited for grace and beauty, when sufficient space is left for expansion. It is specially adapted to a level or modern hilly region. The maple, bass-wood, and yellow birch, are admirable, either as single trees or as members of a group.

Groups may consist of several kinds of trees, that are harmonious in character, planted so closely together that at a little distance they have the appearance of a single object. They should always be composed of one principal tree, larger and taller than the rest, with the others grouped around it as subordinates. The oak is one of the noblest trees as the central object of a group.

The single trees and groups should be so disposed about the School premises as not to interfere with the play-grounds, and at the same time to produce as great a variety as possible in the appearance of the landscape. If the situation is a fine one, openings should be left to afford views of distant objects, such as a lake, river, mountain, or the sea; all of which objects will appear more beautiful seen through a vista, bounded by the shifting foliage of the trees.

Shrubs should be planted in curved lines, in such a manner as to completely screen the approach to the outhouses, and to cover up such portions of the buildings as should not be exposed to public gaze.

Wherever the site of a school-house is in an exposed position, the grounds should be protected by a thick-set row of white spruce.

Regulation 14.—Fence: The School lot should be enclosed by a close picket, board, or post-and-rail fence, substantially built.

REMARK.—Pupils should not be permitted to roam at will during recess, or to play on the public highway. The School grounds, moreover, cannot be kept in order unless they are properly enclosed. The gates should be so arranged as to prevent the entrance at any time of roadside cattle.

Of Apparatus and Text-Books.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—The Board of Education empowered to prescribe Apparatus and Text-Books, sec. 5 (5).

Prescribed maps and apparatus for the School-house to be provided by District assessment, secs. 11, 24, 56, 95 (10), and the prescribed text-books for the children of poor parents, secs. 24, 74 (4) (5), 95 (16) (10),—to be procured by the Trustees, sec. 95 (5), [as authorized by the School meeting, sec. 73, (2)].

If, after notice, any parent, master, or guardian, refuse or neglect to furnish any child with the prescribed books required in his classes, the Trustees are to supply the books to the pupil, and the parent, master, or guardian, (the same not being indigent), to be liable for the cost, secs. 74, (5), 95 (5) (16).

Regulation 15.—Apparatus: It is required that the Board of Trustees of each School District provide such apparatus as shall be found necessary for the efficient teaching of any branch of study pursued in the School.

PREScribed APPARATUS.

Reading: Set of Royal Wall Cards, for class use to introduce the prescribed Primer.

Reference Books for the School Room: A large English Dictionary, (Collins's Cabinet Dictionary or Collins's Library Dictionary recommended); a Biographical Dictionary; a Gazetteer.

Writing Charts: Payson, Dunton & Scribner's, or Staples's.

Singing: Mason's Series of National Music Charts.

Industrial Drawing: American Drawing Models, by Walter Smith.

Modern Geography: A Terrestrial Globe.

McMillan's or Wilkinson's Map of New Brunswick.

Walker & Miles's Map of the Maritime Provinces.

Collins's Collegiate Atlas.

Nelson & Son's Series of Wall Maps, or

Murby's Physical and Political Wall Maps.

Ancient Geography: Johnson's Wall Maps: Orbis Veteribus Notus, Italia Antiqua, Græcia Antiqua, Asia Minor Antiqua, Orbis Romanus.

Natural History: Prang's Natural History Series, (*See*.)

NOTE.—These aids for oral lessons on Animals and Plants comprise illustrations of two sizes, drawn and colored from nature. Each representative large picture is accompanied by twelve smaller ones (with outlines of subject matter of instruction), showing other animals having the same general structure, and belonging to the same family. The series is adapted for use in schools of every grade, and any Teacher of average ability and skill can use it successfully. One complete set will serve a large graded School by a timely exchange of illustrations between Teachers.

General Apparatus:—The prescribed Register, a small clock, hand-bell, ther-

enclosed by a
uilt.

uring recess, or to
cannot be kept in
so arranged as to

Apparatus and Text-

dict assessment, sec.
s, sec. 24, 74 (4) (5),
School meeting, sec

any child with the
to the pupil, and the
e cost, sec. 74, (5),

Board of Trus-
shall be found
ly pursued in

scribed Primer.
ollins's Cabinet
a Biographical

wick.
aces.

Italia Antiqua,
s Romanus.

f two sizes, drawn
elve smaller ones
the same gener-
ls of every grade,
e ect will serve a

nd-bell, ther-

nometer, ball-frame, blackboards,* chalk, rubber,† pointers,‡ and a Merit or Reward Book for the daily keeping of the School Standing of the pupils and the daily reporting of the same to their parents.§

Special Apparatus.—For use with young children: blocks representing geometric solids; the conventional standards of measure and weight; illustrations of the colors, with shades and tints; and a box of colored crayons for special black-board use. An advanced Common School should be provided with large physical and political maps of each country for the study of its Geography; charts for the study of History and Natural Philosophy; and, where it can be afforded, some Chemical apparatus, and instruments for Surveying and Navigation. In addition, for use in High Schools, Physiological Diagrams, both vegetable and animal; and a Celestial Globe. The following will also be found convenient: A tellurian, a magnet and small galvanic battery, and an orrery.

REMARK 1.—Hooks should be fastened to strips upon the walls, from which maps and charts may be suspended. A closet should be provided for preserving the apparatus when not in use.

* Blackboards should extend around the walls of the School and Class-room. Too much blackboard surface cannot be provided.

As School-houses are being built or repaired, cheap and excellent blackboards can be made as follows:—Four pecks of white finish or white coating, four pecks of beach or other fine sharp sand, four pecks of ground plaster, four pounds of lampblack, and four gallons of alcohol or strong whiskey. The quantity will make a mixture sufficient to cover twenty square yards of surface. A little flour of emery will prevent the mixture from "setting" immediately, thus giving time to put it on the wall with necessary care. If emery be not used, only a small quantity should be mixed at a time. This black mixture takes the place of the usual white coating, and is put on in the same manner. After the black surface is on the wall it must be carefully dampened and rubbed, in order to fill up all the pores and make the surface *hard and smooth*.

If wood is used it must be well seasoned pine or poplar, of fine quality, and the blackboards must be well made and carefully painted. The following makes a good paint:—Ten ounces pulverized pumice stone, six ounces pulverized rotten-stone, twelve ounces lampblack, and one gallon alcohol. Mix with enough alcohol to make a thick paste. Grind the mixture very thoroughly in a paint mill, and then dissolve fourteen ounces of shellac in the remainder of the alcohol. Stir the whole together, and the paint is ready for use.

"Liquid Slatting" makes a superior blackboard surface. It is sold in cans. Care should be taken to have a firm, smooth and dry wall on which to spread it.

† Rubbers, for wiping the chalk from the blackboards, can easily be made from lamb skins cured without the removal of the wool.

‡ Pointers should be tipped with a bit of soft leather or rubber, to prevent the surface of maps from being scratched and destroyed.

§ The Teacher should add to this "general apparatus," by diligent effort, a collection or cabinet of curiosities and common things. It will form an unfailing source from which important lessons may be drawn. Such a collection should contain specimens of the different metals, such as iron, lead, copper, tin and zinc; of the principal minerals which enter into the composition of the rocks, such as quartz, mica, hornblende, limestone and gypsum; of the most common chemical products, such as salt, saltpetre, copperas, alum and soda; of all the minerals in the neighborhood, such as pebbles, fragments of the rocks, clay, sand, and especially such rocks as contain fossils; of the vegetable world, consisting of the leaves and flowers of all the plants and trees of the vicinity; the different kinds of wood, both with and without the bark: the different grains, like corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, barley and rice; other articles of food, like sago, tapioca, Irish moss, capers, &c., and the different articles for household use, like flax, hemp, cotton, gums, spices and fruits; of the products of the sea, such as shells, sponges, coral, whalebone, &c.; of the most common animal products, such as wool, hair, wax, bone, ivory, horn; and of manufactured articles, as linen, woolen, cotton and silk fabrics, leather, paper, parchment, bits of crockery, porcelain and glass work, and indeed specimens of everything used in the domestic arts.

REMARK 2.—Some Teachers have little or no idea of the necessity of apparatus for the purpose of establishing facts and illustrating principles. Others have a mistaken notion that a large amount of costly apparatus is necessary to the success of the School. No money should be wasted in the purchase of useless articles, but the things essential should always be furnished. The ingenious Teacher will usually explain and illustrate his lessons by the aid of such common things as can be readily obtained. Expensive apparatus for illustrating principles of natural philosophy, is beyond the reach of most country Districts; but almost every necessary experiment can be performed with articles procurable in the neighborhood. The lever, the compound lever, the pulley, the wheel and axle, the inclined plane, the wedge and the screw, may all be illustrated by the common steelyard and a couple of pulley-blocks, a wheel or two from an old clock, and a wooden screw. Hydrostatics and hydraulics can also be illustrated by a few tin tubes, or bits of lead pipe, and vessels of wood or tin, if the Teacher has zeal and a little ingenuity. Pupils should be encouraged, also, to make the experiments themselves with apparatus of their own devising.

Regulation 16.—*Text Books:* In a system of non-sectarian public Schools it is necessary that both the subjects and the matter of instruction be such that all denominations of Christians in the Province can participate in common in the same. It is generally conceded, also, that the very great educational advantages secured by a uniformity of good text-books (especially in rendering practicable an efficient classification of the pupils, by which their progress is greatly promoted,) far outweigh any possible disadvantages that may occasionally accrue to individual parents, pupils, or teachers; and where Schools are liable, as in New Brunswick, to frequent change of Teachers, such uniformity is of enhanced importance. As the purchase of text-books must always be a considerable and to many parents a serious item of expense, it is important that the text-books used should be as few in number as is consistent with the end to be attained; and whilst every care is to be taken that they always be the best of their kind, they should be changed as seldom as all the interests involved may seem to require. Regarding the foregoing considerations as involved in the exercise of the power and authority conferred upon it in this behalf, the Board of Education, reserving to itself the right of adding to or removing from the following Lists any book as it may deem necessary, prescribes the books specified therein as the text-books for the use of Schools. The following declarative provisions concerning the duties of parents, masters, guardians, trustees, and teachers in respect of text-books shall be read as a part of this Regulation:—

(1) Parents, masters, and guardians are to provide their children in attendance at School, with the books prescribed for the use of pupils, as may be required from time to time by the course of instruction pursued in the School.

(2) The Board of Trustees is to see that the pupils are properly supplied with the prescribed books, and that no books unauthorized by this Regulation are used;

187
and
neg
Tru
indi
guar
secs
(3)
Scho
of p
any
Scho
(4)
sour
less
gent
of th
(5)
sued
Teac
tions
perm
of ot
missi
prose
that
Secti
(6)
requi
mann
(7)
portio
of ach
alread
editio
cessar
by the
(8)
Englis
the ap
Cities
Englis
Classi
prescri
adequa
than o
Term
Board

* Sect
ducted u

city of apparatus
Others have a
ary to the success
eas articles, but
ous Teacher will
mon things as can
ciples of natural
most every neces-
ne neighborhood.
ne inclined plane,
steelyard and a
a wooden screw.
tubes, or bits of
little ingenuity.
themselves with

ectarian public
ster of instruc-
Province can
ded, also, that
rmity of good
classification of
far outweigh
to individual
e, as in New
nity is of en-
t always be a
e, it is import-
s is consistent
be taken that
ged as seldom
ing the forego-
and authority
erving to itself
s any book as
n as the text-
provisions con-
and teachers
ulation :—

n in attendance
e required from

y supplied with
ation are used ;

and if, after notice from the Trustees, any parent, master, or guardian refuses or neglects to supply his children with the necessary books prescribed for pupils, the Trustees are to provide the books for such children, and (with power to exempt indigent persons), the cost thereof may be collected from the parent, master, or guardian, by warrant of the Trustees, as in the case of assessed rates. —[See Act, secs. 74, (4) (5) and 95, (5) (16).]

(3) The Teacher may not require or permit any pupil to procure or use as a School text any book not included in the List of text-books prescribed for the use of pupils; but he may at any time request pupils to consult, by way of reference, any text-book prescribed for the use of Teachers, or any book permitted in the School Library by the provisions of Reg. 33.

(4) The Teacher is not prohibited from illustrating and amplifying, from any source, the subject-matter of any prescribed text-book, or the subject of any oral lesson, provided always that in any instruction or exercises to this end, he intelligently and conscientiously avoids any infringement of the provisions of Section 102 of the Act.*

(5) Excepting the pupils' exercises arising out of the method of instruction pursued in the several subjects, and original exercises of pupils in composition, the Teacher is prohibited from requiring any pupil to read, sing, learn, or recite portions of prose or verse not contained in the text-books prescribed; but he may permit or request the occasional reading, singing, learning, or recitation, by pupils, of other portions of prose or verse, provided always that before giving such permission or making such request, he carefully ascertains that any such portion of prose or verse is not objectionable in form or immoral or disloyal in sentiment, and that its use in connexion with school exercises is not forbidden by the provisions of Section 102 of the Act.*

(6) The Teacher is personally responsible for the faithful execution of the requirements of the provisions of the foregoing clauses (3), (4) and (5), and for the manner in which he exercises his discretion thereunder.

(7) For use in advanced classes the Board of Education has prescribed certain portions of English, Latin, and Greek classical authors, and designated cheap texts of acknowledged excellence for the use of pupils. Should any pupil, however, already possess another edition of the prescribed portions of these authors, such edition may, on the approval of the Teacher and with the view of avoiding unnecessary expense to the parent, be substituted for the particular edition designated by the Board of Education.

(8) In any School in which it may be practicable to further the study of the English Classics, the Board of Education will, from time to time, carefully consider the application of the Teacher, or of the Board of School Trustees in the case of Cities and Incorporated Towns, asking authority to introduce other portions of English classical authors of the "Clarendon Press Series" or "Rivingtons' School Classics," provided (a) that the Readers and other English literary texts already prescribed for the use of pupils have been carefully studied by the class; (b) that adequate reasons are given for the use of an additional text; (c) that not more than one such supplementary text be introduced into any class or grade in any Term; and (d) that a copy of the proposed text be transmitted by the Teacher, or Board of School Trustees (as the case may be), with the application. An equal

* Section 108 of the Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes relating to Schools: "All Schools conducted under the provisions of this Chapter shall be non-sectarian."

discretion in respect of texts, and subject to the same conditions in its exercise, is allowed in behalf of *advanced* classes in the Latin and Greek languages. It is to be distinctly understood that the study of extra portions of English, Latin, and Greek classical authors is not to be prosecuted in any School to the neglect or detriment of other school studies of equal or greater advantage to the pupils. Any application in the above behalf is to be made through the Chief Superintendent at least one month before the beginning of a School Term, and no proposed text shall be introduced into any school until the written authority therefor of the Board of Education, under the hand of the Chief Superintendent, has been received by the Teacher, or the Board of School Trustees (as the case may be); and any text so authorized shall thereafter be regarded as a prescribed text, during the pleasure of the Board of Education, for use only in the specified class or grade of the school or department for which it was authorized, and shall only be used as supplementary to the regular texts.

I.—LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR PUPILS.

English Reading Books:

The Royal Readers (N. B. School Series), viz: The Primer, and Readers Nos. I, II, III, IV, V, VI.

English Classics:

Wordsworth's *Excursion*, Book I, *The Wanderer*, (Rivingtons' English School-Classics.)

Pope's *Essay on Man*, (Clarendon Press Series).

Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* or *Hamlet*, (Clarendon Press Series).

Lyrical Poetry (*in preparation*), Literary Reader (*in preparation*).

French and English Reading Books: (N. B. School Series,) viz:

The Primer, and First, Second and Third Readers.

NOTE.—The Primer and the Readers have been specially prepared for use in Schools composed of French children, or of both French and English children. The same lessons are printed in French and English, on opposite pages. These texts may also be used with advantage in any English School in which French is taught.

Spelling Book:

Manning's Classified Speller, (N. B. School Series).

English Grammar:

Robertson's, (N. B. School Series).

English Composition:

Laurie's First Steps in Composition.

Daigleish's, viz:

Part I. Introductory Text-Book.

Part II. Advanced Text-Book.

NOTE.—The lessons in the Readers are adapted to exercises in narrative composition, (See Preface to Nos. III and IV). Narrative composition exercises regularly pursued in connection with the lessons contained in Nos. II, III and IV, will furnish the best preparation for the study of Daigleish's Text-Book.

English Dictionary:

A small Dictionary for use as a hand-book, (Collins's Illustrated recommended).

Music:

Campbell's Canadian School Song Book.

Mason's National Music Readers, First, Second, Third and Fourth.

in its exercise, in
languages. It is to
English, Latin, and
to the neglect of
the pupils. Any
superintendent at
proposed text shall
of the Board of
received by the
and any text so
the pleasure of
of the school or
supplementary

Readers Nos.

English School-

Series).

n).

books composed of
printed in French
any English School

on, (See Preface
section with the
ity of Daiglish's

commended).

Arithmetic:

Mulholland's Elementary Arithmetic.

Introduction au traité D'Arithmétique Commerciale, revised and corrected
edition, published by C. Darveau—(text in French).

Sangster's National Arithmetic.

Physics:

Holts's First Lesson in Physics.

Book-Keeping:

Eaton & Frazee's Elementary Treatise for Schools.

Eaton & Frazee's Blank Forms (for use with Book).

Algebra:

Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners.

Plane Geometry:

Wormell's Modern Geometry, (N. B. School Series).

Natural Philosophy:

Wormell's.

NOTE.—See Physics.

Solid and Spherical Geometry:

Wormell's.

Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry:

Loomis's.

NOTE.—This text embraces Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation, with the necessary Tables.

Nautical Astronomy:

Young's.

Writing:

Staples's Copy-Books, or Payson, Duntun & Scribner's Copy-Books.

NOTE.—The Board of Education prescribes that one or the other of the above series of Copy-Books
be exclusively used in any one School or series of departments of a School, but this prescription shall
not prevent any Teacher setting his own copies for his pupils, if he prefer.

Industrial Drawing:

Walter Smith's Drawing Series, viz:

1. Primary Cards (for Slate Drawing.)
2. Free-Hand Outline Drawing. Plane Geometrical Drawing.
3. Model and Object Drawing. Perspective Drawing.
4. Mechanical Projection and Drawing.

Modern Geography:

Calkin's Introduction to Geography, (N. B. edition).

Calkin's School Geography of the World, (do).

Ancient Geography:

Bryce's, for use as a hand-book.

History:

Archer's School History of Canada, (N. B. School Series).

Curtis's Chronological Outlines of English History.

NOTE.—The "Outlines of British History" contained in the prescribed Readers Nos. IV and V, are
deemed superior to those of Curtis for School purposes.

Thompson's History of England, (N. B. School Series).

Collier's History of Rome. Collier's History of Greece.

Swinton's Outlines of the World's History, (revised edition).

Economic Science :

Brown's Elements of Physiology and Hygiene.

Agricultural Class-Book, published by the Irish Commissioners of National Education.

NOTE.—This text is specially intended for use in agricultural districts.

Macadam's Chemistry of Common Things.

NOTE.—This text contains popular information respecting the atmosphere and the soil, and their relations to plants and animals.

Natural Science :

Elements of Botany : Gray's *How Plants Grow*.

Elements of Geology : Geikie, (Science Primer).

Elements of Physical Geography : Guyot.

Elements of Astronomy : Lockyer.

Elementary Manual of Chemistry : Nichols's abridgment from Eliot and Storer's Manual.

French :

Elements of French Grammar : Duval. (text in English).

Grammaire Francaise Elementaire : F. P. B., (text in French).

French and English Primer, and Readers First, Second and Third, (N. B. School Series).

Pujol's complete French Class-Book, (N. B. edition).

Latin :

First Latin Book : Bryce.

Second Latin Book : Bryce.

A Latin Grammar, for use as a hand-book.

Latin-English Dictionary, for use as a hand-book : (White's Junior Scholar's recommended).

Authors, *Oxford Editions* :

Virgil, *Aeneid*.

Horace, *Odes*.

Cicero, *De Senectute* and *Pro Archia*.

Greek :

First Greek Book : Bryce.

Second Greek Book : Bryce.

A Greek Grammar, for use as a hand-book.

Greek-English Lexicon, for use as a hand-book : (Liddell & Scott's abridged recommended).

Authors, *Oxford Editions* :

Xenophon, *Anabasis*.

Homer, *Iliad*.

Euripedes, *Alceste*.

II.—LIST OF CERTAIN TEXT-BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR TEACHERS.**Health :**

Dr. Edward Smith's Manual of Health, (Popular Science Library).

Reading and Physical Exercises :

Munroe's Manual of Physical and Vocal Training.

Spelling :

Manning's Classified Speller, special edition for Teachers.

Writing:

Payson, Dutton & Scribner's Manual of Writing.

Mental Arithmetic:

Greenleaf's.

Algebra:

Todhunter's Advanced.

Singing:

Mason's National Music Teacher.

Industrial Drawing:

Walter Smith's Manuals of Industrial Drawing for Teachers.

English Language:

Brooke's English Literature, (Primer).

Angus's Hand-book of the English Tongue; Angus's Hand-book of English Literature; Angus's Hand-book of Specimens of English Literature.

Of the Conduct and Government of Schools.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—The Board of Education empowered to prescribe regulations for the organization, government, and discipline of Schools, sec. 5 (4).

All Schools to be non-sectarian, sec. 102.

Teachers to assist Trustees of Graded Schools in classifying the pupils according to attainments, sec. 74 (2); to call the Roll twice daily; to keep a daily Register as prescribed by the Board of Education on pain of forfeiting the Provincial Grant, the Register to be open to inspection; and to teach diligently and faithfully the branches required according to the Law; to maintain order and discipline; sec. 85. To have a care to the health and comfort of the School; to enforce cleanliness; to report to the Trustees the appearance of any contagious disease among the pupils; sec. 86. To hold a public examination of the School each Term; to give notice of the same to the Trustees and parents; to notify all School meetings called by the Trustees; sec. 87. To make an affidavit to the Trustees' Return, sec. 88.

Regulation 17.—Evening Schools: A portion of the instruction provided in any District may, if deemed desirable by the Board of Trustees, be through the medium of Evening Schools, subject to the following provisions:—

(1) Evening Schools shall be for the free instruction of persons upwards of thirteen and under twenty years of age, who may be debarred from attendance at the Day School. The Trustees may admit persons upwards of twenty years of age, on prepayment to their Secretary of a reasonable tuition fee.

(2) Any such Evening School shall be in Session 2½ hours; and in relation to public grants, two evening sessions shall count as one day. The prescribed Register shall be kept, and a Return of the School made by the Board of Trustees in the form directed by the Chief Superintendent.

(3) The prescribed text-books shall be used in Evening Schools, and supplied to indigent pupils, under twenty years of age, in the same manner as for day schools.

(4) No portion of Provincial or County funds for Education, shall be appropriated in aid of Evening Schools, unless taught by regularly licensed Teachers.

(5) Evening Schools shall be graded according to the attainments of the pupils.

(6) In all cases, the Board of Education would greatly prefer that the Teachers

of Evening Schools should be other than Teachers of Day Schools; but where this may not be practicable, the Board of Trustees may permit the Teacher of the Day School to teach four days in the week, and Evening School three evenings in the week.

Regulation 18.—*The School Year.* In respect of Teachers' Contracts, School Returns to the Chief Superintendent, the payment of Provincial allowances to Teachers, and the apportionment of the County Fund to Boards of School Trustees, the School Year shall be regarded as beginning on the first of November, and shall consist of two Terms: A Winter Term opening on November 1st, and closing on April 30th; and a Summer Term opening on May 1st, and closing on October 31st.

Regulation 19.—1. *Holidays:* (1) The anniversary of the Queen's Birthday and Dominion Day shall be observed as holidays in all Schools; also any day proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor as a public holiday throughout the Province, and Good Friday. Also, the second Thursday in January, except in the Cities of St. John and Fredericton, and incorporated Towns organized under Sec. 96 of the Law. The anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists shall be observed as a holiday in the Schools of the City of St. John and the Town of Portland. When the Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, Loyalist Day, or a proclaimed holiday, falls on Saturday, the number of teaching days in the Term shall not be thereby increased.

(2) Saturday shall be regarded as a holiday in all Schools; but the Board of Trustees in Cities and Towns may, if preferred, allow a half-holiday on Wednesday and Saturday.

2. *Vacations:* (1) Excepting the student-teachers' department of the Normal School, no School shall be in session during the time herein designated as a Christmas vacation, embracing two weeks (ten week days other than Saturdays), beginning and closing as follows:—

CHRISTMAS VACATION,

When Christmas falls on	Vacation shall begin on	School shall re-open on
Sunday,	Saturday, December 24,	Monday, January 9.
Monday,	Saturday, " 23,	Monday, " 8.
Tuesday,	Saturday, " 22,	Monday, " 7.
Wednesday,	Saturday, " 21,	Monday, " 6.
Thursday,	Wednesday, " 24,	Wednesday, " 7.
Friday,	Wednesday, " 23,	Wednesday, " 6.
Saturday,	Wednesday, " 22,	Wednesday, " 5.

But when Christmas falls on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, the Vacation in the City of St. John shall begin on Saturday, Dec. 20th, 19th or 18th, (as the case may be), and the Schools shall re-open on Monday, Jan. 5th, 4th, or 3rd, (as the case may be).

SUMMER VACATION.

(2) Except in the student-teachers' department of the Normal School, there shall be a Summer Vacation of four weeks (twenty week days other than Saturdays), in all Schools, at such time or times as the Board of Trustees shall determine.

(3) In the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton, and incorporated Towns organized under Sec. 96 of the Law, there shall be ten days additional in the Summer Vacation, with an Easter Vacation (beginning on Good Friday) of three days, the same being week days other than Saturdays. These provisions apply also to Schools in the Towns of St. Andrews, Chatham, and Newcastle.

3. *Teaching Days*: All week days not allowed herein as Holidays, or included in Vacations by the foregoing provisions, shall be regarded as Teaching Days.

4. *Substitute Days*: The Board of Trustees has, under the following circumstances, hereby authority to change in any Term some of the days specified above as Teaching days into Holidays, and to require the school or department to be kept in operation on Saturdays instead, viz.:—(a) on the application of the Teacher to be allowed to employ Teaching days, not exceeding two in any Term, in visiting other public Schools for the purpose of observing the methods employed and the work done in them; (b) the illness or other unavoidable cause of absence from School of the Teacher; (c) other extraordinary circumstances which may render the substitution desirable or necessary, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees: Provided always (a) that no school or department shall be kept in session more than five days per week in any two consecutive weeks; nor (b) that any Teacher shall, on the average, teach more than five days per week (vacation not being counted) during the period he is under engagement in any Term. Notice should always be given to the School of any substitution of days as authorized herein, and special pains taken to secure a good attendance on the Saturdays on which School shall be kept as hereby authorized.

5. *Legally Authorized Teaching Days*: The legally authorized Teaching Days shall be those only on which Schools are authorized to be open by the several provisions of this Regulation.

6. *Length of Daily Session*: The hours of Teaching shall not exceed six each day, exclusive of at least an hour allowed at noon for recreation. The Board of Trustees, however, may, if it desires, restrict the number of hours to five, and for the youngest children to four. A short recess shall be allowed about the middle of the morning, and the middle of the afternoon sittings. In the youngest Primary departments or classes especially, care should be exercised that the pupils are not confined too closely or too long in the School-room. [The Board of School Trustees of Saint John may, in its discretion, permit one daily session during the

; but where this
teacher of the Day
evenings in the

ers' Contracts,
of Provincial
County Fund to
arded as begin-
ns: A Winter
30th; and a
r 31st.

of the Queen's
in all Schools:
public holiday
cond Thursday
ton, and incor-
anniversary of
in the Schools
n the Queen's
holiday, falls
shall not be

ools; but the
allow a half-

tment of the
e herein desig-
week days other

all re-open on

January 9.
" 8.
" 7.
" 9.
" 7.
" 6.
" 5.

vacation in the
s the case may
d, (as the case

Winter Term; but the Board of Education reserves to itself the right of withdrawing at any time the permission herein granted.]

Regulation 20.—*Symbols or Emblems in the School-room:* Symbols or Emblems distinctive of any national or other society, political party, or religious organization, shall not be exhibited or employed in the school-room in its general arrangements or exercises; but nothing herein shall be taken to refer to any peculiarity of the Teacher's garb, or to the wearing of the cross or other emblem worn by the members of any denomination of Christians.

Regulation 21.—*Privilege of Teachers with respect to opening and closing exercises of Schools:* It shall be the privilege of every Teacher to open and close the daily exercises of the School by reading a portion of Scripture (out of the common or Douay version, as he may prefer), and by offering the Lord's prayer. Any other prayer may be used by permission of the Board of Trustees. But no Teacher may compel any pupil to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian expressed in writing to the Board of Trustees.

Regulation 22.—*Duties of Teachers:* It shall be the duty of each and every teacher:—

(1) To maintain a deportment becoming his position as an educator of the young; and to strive diligently to have exemplified in the intercourse and conduct of the pupils throughout the School, the principles of Christian morality. To this end, it shall be his duty to give instruction to the School, as occasion may require, concerning such moral actions and habits as the following:—

Love and Hatred.	Loyalty and love of country.	Contentment.
Obedience, willing and forced.	Generosity and covetousness.	Industry and Indolence.
Truth and falsehood, dissimulation.	Order and punctuality.	Respect for the aged.
Selfishness and self-denial.	Perseverance.	Self-conceit.
Gentleness and cruelty.	Forgiveness of injury.	Destructiveness.
Courtesy.	Patience.	Tale-telling—when right & wrong.
Cleanliness.	Justice.	Forbearance and sympathy, due to misfortune and deformity.
	Self-control.	

(2) While employed in the discharge of School duties, not to make use of any religious catechism, nor to interfere, or permit interference on the part of others, with the religious tenets of any pupil.

(3) By familiar lessons, to inform his pupils of the general conditions of Health, how it may be retained and ill-health avoided (See Manual of Health prescribed for the use of Teachers): To maintain a regular supervision of the pupils in the play-ground, to repress the use of improper language, and have a care that games are honorably played; and, generally, to have a care out of school over the deportment of the pupils while absent from their homes.—See REG. 11, Rem. 1.

(4) Not to enrol upon the School Register, in Districts having more than one department or School, the name of any new pupil in any Term, without the permit of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The Teacher shall carefully preserve every such permit till the expiration of the Term. In the event of any

* The
Prope
require
tion.
Impr
ture, an

pupil being transferred from one department to another during the Term, a line shall be ruled in the Register opposite (to the right of) his name, and the words "*Transferred to department*" (or *School*) written thereon. A line shall also be ruled (up to the day on which he enters) in the Register of the Teacher receiving the transferred pupil, and the words "*Rec'd by transfer from department*" (or *School*) written thereon. The attendance of any pupil transferred to another department or (public) School *within the Term*, shall be dealt with as directed in the Register. (See pp. 7 and 11 of Register; also "Explanations.")

(5) To keep with care and accuracy the Register prescribed by the Board of Education (to be obtained from the Board of Trustees, and to remain their property,) and to call the roll just previous to beginning the regular School work each morning and afternoon. All cases of tardiness or absence shall be carefully enquired into and noted in the Register.

(6) To furnish the pupils with constant employment in their studies, and to endeavour, by judicious and diversified modes, to render the exercises of the School pleasant, as well as profitable.

(7) To practice such discipline as may be exercised by a kind, firm and judicious parent in his family. It is strictly enjoined upon all Teachers to avoid the appearance of indiscreet haste in the discipline of their pupils; and, in any difficult cases which may occur, to apply to the Principal of the School (if a graded one,) or to the Board of Trustees for advice and direction.*

(8) Subject to the arrangements of the Board of Trustees, to see that the School-house is kept in proper order in respect of cleanliness, neatness, heating and ventilation; and especially that the School-room is ready for the reception of pupils at least twenty minutes before the time fixed for opening the School.

(9) To regulate the temperature of the School-room by a thermometer. In winter the temperature during the first School hour in the forenoon or afternoon should not exceed 70 deg., nor 66 deg. during the rest of the day.

(10) To have a care that the yards, sheds, and outhouses, are kept in order, and that the School-house and premises are locked at all proper times. To exercise vigilance over the public School property under his charge—the buildings, outhouses, fences, &c., furniture, apparatus, and books, so that they may not receive unnecessary injury; and give prompt notice in writing to the Secretary of the Trustees, of any supplies which may be required for the School, or of any repairs which may be required to be made to the building, outhouses, furniture, &c.

(11) To keep in a conspicuous place in the School-room a Time-table, showing the order of exercises for each day in the week or month, and the time devoted to each per day.

(12) Not to be absent from the School, except as expressly authorized by the Regulations of the Board of Education, without permission from the Board of Trustees, unless in case of sickness, in which case the absence is to be immediately reported to their Secretary.

(13) In graded Schools, to attend all meetings of the Teachers of the School called by the Principal. It shall be the duty of the Principal of each School to

* The following are modes to be adopted or avoided:—

Proper.—Reproof kindly but firmly given, either in private or before the School, as circumstances require it, or such punishment as the case really warrants, administered as directed in the regulation.

Improper.—Contemptuous language, reproof administered in passion, personal indignity or torture, and violations of the laws of health.

convene a meeting of the Teachers associated with him at least once a month for conference respecting the interests of all the departments of the School.

(14) To make the affidavit required by sec. 88 of the Act, and furnish the Board of Trustees, when solicited by them or their Secretary, every reasonable assistance in making the Returns required by the Education Office.

(15) In case of a change from one School or department to another during a Term, the Teacher, on removal, is to deposit with the Secretary of the Trustees, the required affidavit for the time taught; and such affidavit shall be attached by the Secretary to the Trustees' regular Return at the close of the Term. The affidavit of the Teacher's successor is, in such a case, to include only that portion of the Term during which he has had charge of the School or department, and is to be executed on the blank form contained in the Trustees' Return.

(16) To hold a public examination of the School each Term, as required by sec. 87 of the Act.

(17) In graded Schools, to assist the Board of Trustees when required in classifying the pupils according to their attainments, (sec. 74 (2) of the Act).

(18) To submit his agreement with the Trustees, and also his license to the inspection of the Inspector or Chief Superintendent whenever required, and to supply any and all information in his power relating to his School or department whenever such is solicited by either of them.

(19) The Teacher of each department of Graded Schools shall, at the close of each School Term, promptly furnish to the Board of Trustees, a full and duly attested Report of the department under his or her charge, in accordance with the form supplied to the Trustees by the Chief Superintendent. All such Reports shall be forwarded to the Education Office by the Trustees, in connection with and as a part of their half-yearly Return.

Regulation 23.—Visiting Days; Teachers' Institutes; Educational Institute: In order to facilitate the continuous acquisition of professional knowledge and skill on the part of those authorized by the Board of Education to discharge the responsible duties of Teachers, and to secure in as high a degree as possible the educational benefits contemplated by the School System, the following provisions are, ordained in behalf of Teachers' Visiting Days for observation of Schools, Teachers' Institutes in Inspectoral Districts, and an Educational Institute for the Province:—

Visiting Days: In the manner and under the conditions specified in Reg. 19, 4, any Teacher may, with the concurrence of the Board of Trustees, substitute two Saturdays in each Term, in place of two of the regular teaching days, in order to visit other public Schools for purposes of professional observation. Before making application in this behalf to the Board of Trustees, it shall be the duty of the Teacher to ascertain that the School or Schools he proposes to visit will be in operation on the days for which leave of absence is sought, and also to acquaint in advance the Teacher of any School which he intends to visit of the time of such visit.

Teachers' Institutes: Whenever ten or more Teachers within an Inspectoral District shall make written request to the Inspector in such behalf, a Teachers' Institute shall be formed for such Inspectoral District, the exclusive object of Law and the Regulations of the Board of Education for the conduct of all work which shall be to promote the efficient operation of the means contemplated by the

porta
mana
speci
discu
and a
shall

1.
licen
tute
the I

2.
dent,
shall
The o

busin
Chief
annua

3. C
duc ne
for the
provid

4. T
Summ
as the
mornin

day sh
room c
first de

the In
duties
determ

5. T
Teache
plied fo

ance h
and dis
in whic

Board o
School
he had

under h
upon th
the Sch

session,
case ma
able ou
desirabl
for app
ent, wh
tional C

pertaining to Teachers of Schools. To this end, lessons illustrative of method and management may be given, conversations and discussions had, papers read, and special instruction given in any subject of the School course. All subjects and discussions foreign to the practical duties of the Teacher's office are to be avoided, and all of the exercises shall be as practical as possible. The Teachers' Institute shall be composed and directed as follows:—

1. The Inspector and all residents of the Inspectoral District holding valid licenses from the Board of Education shall become members of the Teachers' Institute on enrolment and annual payment of such fee, not exceeding one dollar, as the Institute may deem proper.

2. The Teachers' Institute shall annually elect from among its members a President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer. The Committee of Management shall consist of the foregoing officers and two other members annually chosen. The committee shall determine the exercises for each meeting and the order of business, and the programme shall be duly forwarded by the committee to the Chief Superintendent for insertion in the *Educational Circular* as early before each annual meeting as possible.

3. On giving written notice of at least one week to the Board of Trustees, and due notice to the pupils, Teachers shall be entitled to be absent from their Schools for the purpose of attending the sessions of the Teachers' Institute, during the days provided for herein.

4. The Teachers' Institute shall meet annually, during either the Winter or Summer Term, and at such place and time (the same being Thursday and Friday) as the Institute may from year to year determine. The sessions shall be held both morning and afternoon, and shall continue through two days: those on the first day shall begin at 10 A. M., and on the second day at 9 A. M. When a suitable room can be secured for the purpose, it is recommended that on the evening of the first day's meeting a public lecture (whose object shall be in harmony with that of the Institute) be delivered at 7 o'clock, by the Chief Superintendent (when his duties will permit), the Inspector or other suitable person, as the committee may determine.

5. The President shall as soon as practicable after the close of the sessions of the Teachers' Institute transmit to the Chief Superintendent, in the form to be supplied for that purpose, a list of the Teachers present at the same and the attendance at each session, and in the semi-annual apportionment of the County Fund and disbursement of Provincial grants the Chief Superintendent shall in every case in which the Teacher has attended all the sessions of the Institute, allow to the Board of Trustees their proportion of the County Fund for the two days as if the School or department had been open, and to the Teacher the Provincial grant as if he had been engaged during the two days in teaching the School or department under his charge; and in any case in which the President shall specifically certify upon the list transmitted by him that the Teacher was obliged to be absent from the School one half or the whole of Wednesday in order to be present at the first session, the Chief Superintendent may allow the additional half day or day, as the case may be, but no further allowance of time shall in any case be made. A suitable outline report of the work of the several sessions, including, when deemed desirable, extracts from papers read, shall, after being submitted to the President for approval, be forwarded by the Secretary-Treasurer to the Chief Superintendent, who shall in his discretion insert the same or a portion thereof in the *Educational Circular*.

6. In case it shall appear to the Board of Education that the Teachers' Institute in any Inspectoral District is inefficiently conducted, or that any object foreign to that contemplated herein is entertained at its gatherings, all privileges herein accorded in behalf of such Institute shall be withdrawn.

7. The time, place and programme of the first meeting of the Teachers' Institute shall be determined by the Inspector in consort with such of the Teachers making written request for its formation, as he may deem necessary; and he shall notify all the Teachers within his Inspectoral District of the same at least one month before the meeting. Special care should be taken to ensure prompt organization and profitable sessions.

Educational Institute: The Chief Superintendent shall organize and annually thereafter convene, in July or August, an Educational Institute, whose object shall be the professional instruction and culture of its members and the discussion of educational questions. The Educational Institute shall be composed and directed as follows:—

1. The Chief Superintendent of Education, the President of the University, the Principal of the Normal School, and the Examiners for Teachers' licenses, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Educational Institute, and other School officers not being Teachers, and Teachers being members of a Teachers' Institute for an Inspectoral District, shall become members on enrolment and annual payment of such sum not exceeding one dollar as the Educational Institute may determine.

2. The *ex-officio* members, with an equal number annually chosen by the Educational Institute from among its other members, shall be an executive committee. The committee shall appoint its own Secretary-Treasurer, who shall, among other duties, receive and disburse under the direction of the committee all funds received by it from the Institute. The committee shall also determine the days in July or August on which the Institute shall be convened, and the programme of exercises for each meeting; and no question shall be entertained by the Institute which has not first received the recommendation of the committee.

3. The Educational Institute shall annually appoint a Secretary, and an Assistant Secretary, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting, and furnish a suitable report of the same to the Chief Superintendent for publication in the *Educational Circular*.

4. The Chief Superintendent shall preside at the meetings of the Educational Institute and of the executive committee, and in his absence or at his request the President of the University or other member of the committee shall preside.

5. The Chief Superintendent is hereby authorized to use the accommodation and appliances of the Normal School, as he may deem necessary, for the meetings of the Educational Institute, and the Instructors shall render him all required assistance in connection with the exercises. The student-teachers shall be admitted to all the meetings, and the Principal shall require their regular attendance, but no student-teacher unless actually qualifying under Sec. 1 shall be a member of the Institute.

6. To facilitate the organization of the Educational Institute, persons holding valid licences from the Board of Education shall be eligible for membership thereof, and without fee, at the first assembly convened by the Chief Superintendent for that purpose (but not thereafter) though not members of a Teachers' Institute for an Inspectoral District.

Regulation 24.—*Collections, Subscriptions, Presents, &c.*: No collection shall be taken up, or subscriptions solicited for any purpose, or notice of shows or exhibitions given in any School, without the consent of the Trustees; nor shall any Teacher act as agent for text-books, or sell stationery, or receive presents (unless presented to him on his retiring from the School), nor award prizes or medals of his own to the pupils under his charge.

Regulation 25.—The Teacher of the highest grade of any series of departments conducted in the same building, shall be designated the Principal of the School; and where different grades of Primary, Advanced, or High Schools are respectively accommodated in separate buildings, the Teacher of the highest grade in each shall be designated the Principal. The Principal of a School shall have a responsible supervision over the time-tables, exercises, methods and general discipline pursued in all its lower grades.

REMARK.—The Board of Education recommends that Trustees always advise with the Principal in securing suitable Teachers for the other departments of the School.

Regulation 26.—*Contagious Diseases*: No person shall be admitted to or continue in any School as a pupil, if he is afflicted with, or has been exposed to, any contagious disease, until all danger of contagion from such pupil, or from the disease or exposure, shall have passed away: as certified in writing by a medical man.

Regulation 27.—*Destruction of School Property*: Any School property that may be wilfully injured or destroyed by any pupil, is to be made good forthwith by his parent or guardian.

Regulation 28.—*Requirements of Pupils*: School officers shall make the following requirements of each and every pupil.

(1) That he come to School clean and tidy in his person and clothes; avoid idleness, profanity, falsehood and deceit, quarrelling and fighting: be kind and courteous to his fellows, obedient to his instructors, diligent in his studies; and conform to the rules of the School.

(2) That he present to the Teacher an excuse from his parent or guardian for tardiness or absence from School.

(3) That he attend (in Districts having more than one department), the particular department to which he shall be assigned by the Trustees in pursuance of secs 59, 74 (2) of the Act.

(4) That he be present at each inspection and examination of his School or department, or present a satisfactory excuse for absence.

(5) That he be amenable to the Teacher for any misconduct on the school premises, or in going to and returning from School, except when accompanied by one of his parents or his guardian, or some person appointed by them.

(6) That he come to School with the prescribed text-books and School requisites

needed in his class; (but in case his parents or guardians, after notice, fail to provide the required books, the Trustees are to provide the same, as directed by the Law). [See Reg. 16 (2)].

Of the Qualifications and Licensing of Teachers.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—Different classes of Teachers, sec. 12.
The Board of Education empowered to prescribe regulations for the classification of Teachers, to appoint Examiners, and to grant and cancel licenses, sec. 5 (4).

Regulation 29.—*Licenses obtained previous to January 15, 1872:* Licenses issued (or recognized) by authority of the Board of Education previous to January 15, 1872, and which have not been cancelled or withdrawn, shall continue to be valid during the pleasure of the Board, according to the terms thereof, in the districts for which they were originally issued, or for which they may have subsequently been endorsed (or recognized) by the Board.

REMARK 1.—Whenever a formal and well grounded complaint from a number of ratepayers in any School District is laid before the Board of Education as to the incompetency of the Teacher engaged in the District, and the Trustees persist in retaining the services of such Teacher, the Board may, in its discretion, order the re-examination of such Teacher at the next regular examination of candidates for Teachers' licenses.

REMARK 2.—Whenever a parent or guardian submits to the Trustees any complaint respecting the action of a Teacher or the conduct of a pupil, or of the School, and the Trustees refuse or neglect to give due attention to the same, the Board of Education will, on application, cause a proper investigation to be held.

Regulation 30.—*Licensing of Teachers:* The following rules are prescribed with respect to the licensing of Teachers:—

1. *Persons eligible for Examination:* No person shall be eligible for examination (except as specially provided by Reg. 32), or for advancement of Class, unless presenting to the Chief Superintendent, * *one month* previous to the date fixed herein [3] for the examination, satisfactory proof—

* Applications are to be made in the following form:—
To the Chief Superintendent,

Education Office, Fredericton.

(Place and date.)

SIR—I hereby make application to be examined in the syllabus prescribed for License of the Class, at the Examination to be held in , beginning at 9 o'clock, a. m., on the third Tuesday of next. [If the applicant is to be examined in reading and professional subjects only (or in spelling only) it must be so stated here.]

Enclosed will be found certificates of "age, temperate habits, and good moral character," signed by , as required by Reg. 30, 1 (1).

I was last examined under the Regulations of the Board of Education of New Brunswick at in (state the month), 18 .

I am eligible for examination for a License of the Class by the provisions of Reg. 30, sec. sub-sec. , as will appear from the following statement (or enclosed papers):—

(Sig.)
I Note.—When eligibility for examination is claimed—

Under sec. 1, sub-sec. (1), the year and Session (Winter or Summer) in which the classification was obtained should be specified.

otices, fail to pro-
directed by the

chers.

tion of Teachers, to

ry 15, 1872:
of Education
cancelled or
of the Board,
they were origi-
been endorsed

om a number of
ation as to the
stees persist in
tion, order the
candidates for

stees any com-
of the School,
e, the Board of
ld.

rules are pre-

or examination
ss, unless pre-
te fixed herein

os and date.)
ense of the
the third Tuesday
bjects only (or in

character," signed

unswick at

e of Reg. 30, sec.
ers):—
Sig.)

classification was

If a male, that he is 18 years of age: If a female, that she is 16 years of age; that he or she is of temperate habits and good moral character, (the certificates to which facts are to bear date within three months of the time of the candidate's application);

(1) That he has obtained under Reg. 40 (11) (12), professional classification at the Provincial Normal School; or

(2) Holds at the time of application a License from the Board of Education of New Brunswick, valid under Reg. 29 or 30; or

(3) Has undergone training at a recognized Normal or Training School of another country; or

(4) Holds a degree in Arts from a chartered College or University.

(5) In the case of student-teachers eligible for examination, the Principal of the Provincial Normal School shall make a formal application to the Chief Superintendent in their stead, setting forth the number of sessions each has attended the Normal (or Training) School of New Brunswick, or other country, and certifying that in respect of each there is on file at the Institution the certificates of age, temperate habits, and good moral character required herein.

(6) Persons who shall have obtained professional classification at the Provincial Normal School, including those who have received classification thereat since January 15, 1872, shall be exempted by the Chief Superintendent from working papers on Teaching and School Management at the written Examination for License.

(7) To be eligible for Examination for a License of the First Class, every candidate (unless holding a degree in Arts from a chartered College or University) must satisfy one or other of the following conditions:—

(a) That he has received under Reg. 40 (11) (12) a professional classification GOOD or SUPERIOR; or

(b) That he has attended the Provincial Normal (or Training) School, or a recognized Normal or Training School of another country, for the period of one school year; or

(c) That he present with his application to the Chief Superintendent, an Inspector's certificate that he has taught with success for at least two school years subsequent to attendance at the Provincial Normal (or Training) School, or at a recognized Normal or Training School of another country.

(8) Graduates in Arts of a chartered College or University shall be at liberty to apply for examination in all the subjects of the Syllabus, or in reading and professional subjects only; but in case they have not been in attendance as regular student-teachers at the Provincial Normal (or Training) School, or at a recognized Normal or Training School of another country, they shall, in addition to their written examination and at the same time, be required to give practical illustration of their knowledge of Method before the Principal of the Normal School, who shall report to the Chief Superintendent the estimate formed by him of the same.

(9) No person except one who, on examination, has failed to obtain a license of any class, or of the first class by reason of bad spelling, or a student-teacher in continuous attendance at the Normal School, shall be eligible for more than one examination within a period of twelve months.

2. *Provincial Licenses:* All licenses issued by authority of the Board of Education, bearing date subsequent to January 15, 1872, (except as specially provided by Reg. 32) shall be under Seal of the Board; and shall be valid throughout the Province of New Brunswick, during the good behaviour of the holders.

3. *Times and Stations of Examination:* An examination shall be held each year

Under sec. 1, sub-sec. (2), the date of the License should be given.

Under sec. 1, sub-sec. (3), the name and locality of the School must be stated, and the period of attendance must be duly vouched by the necessary papers.

Under sec. 1, sub-sec. (4), the name and locality of the College or University must be stated, and graduation must be vouched by enclosing the diploma, calendar or credible certificates.

When eligibility for examination for a License of the First Class is claimed—

Under sec. 1, sub-sec. (7) (a), the year and Session (Winter or Summer) in which the classification was obtained should be specified.

Under sec. 1, sub-sec. (7) (b), if the attendance has been at the Normal (or Training) School of New Brunswick, the dates of each Session attended must be specified. If the attendance has been at a Normal or Training School of another country, the name and locality of the School must be stated, and the period of attendance (for at least one school year) must be vouched by the necessary papers.

Under sec. 1, sub-sec. (7) (c), the Inspector's certificate is to be enclosed, and also the means of verifying the attendance, as under sec. 1, sub-sec. (7) (b).

at Fredericton in March and September, and at Saint John and Chatham in September only,—beginning in each case at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the third Tuesday of the month. The examination shall be held in such buildings as may be appointed by the Chief Superintendent, who shall give notice thereof in such manner as he shall deem proper. Each station of examination shall be open to eligible candidates from all parts, but candidates undergoing examination in reading and professional subjects only shall be required to present themselves at Fredericton; and no candidate shall be allowed any opportunity of examination other than as specified herein.

4. *Written Examinations:* Except in reading, the examination shall be conducted wholly on paper; and the Chief Superintendent shall prepare and have printed suitable questions for each class, in accordance with the prescribed syllabus of examination; and shall supply a sufficient quantity of these papers, together with copies of such rules and instructions as he may deem expedient for the due conduct of the examination. The examination papers shall be securely sealed, and the seal on each package shall be broken only in the presence of the candidates when required for actual use in the examination.

5. *Chief Superintendent to have Charge of the Examination—Reading:* The Chief Superintendent of Education shall, either in person or by his deputy, preside at every examination; and shall, previously to distributing any question-papers to the candidates present, determine by oral exercises whether any candidate's knowledge and abilities with respect to reading are sufficiently accurate and excellent to permit such candidate to undergo further examination for the class of license for which application has been made. It shall be the duty of the Principal of the Provincial Normal School to transmit to the Chief Superintendent, on the closing day of each Session, the classification made by the Instructor in reading of the student-teachers, according to the requirements of the Syllabus for the several classes of license; and the Chief Superintendent may, in his discretion, accept such classification in whole or in part.

6. *The Examination to be undergone in good faith:* The Chief Superintendent, or his deputy, shall place on file in the Education Office, a sworn report of the examination, in which he shall record any known infringement of the Regulations of the Board. In the event of any candidate taking into the room any book, notes, or any thing from which to derive assistance in the examination, or copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, it shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent, or his deputy, to dismiss such candidate at once from the examination, and to remove his name from the candidates' list; but if in any case the evidence of want of good faith be not clear at the time, or be obtained subsequent to such dismissal, the case shall be duly recorded in writing, and the candidate's papers shall be rejected if the evidence be conclusive.

7. *Estimation of Candidates' Papers:* At the close of the examination the Chief Superintendent shall promptly forward each candidate's papers to the examiners appointed by the Board of Education, a portion to each, viz: to the Examiner in LANGUAGE, the Examiner in GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY, the Examiner in MATHEMATICS, and the Examiner in TEACHING and SCHOOL MANAGEMENT. Each examiner shall express his judgment of the merits of each paper submitted to him, by means of numbers—taking 100 as the highest possible mark. The examiner shall return the papers as promptly as possible to the Chief Superintendent, who shall preserve them on file for a period of five years.

8. *Spelling:* Each examiner shall note and report the number of ordinary words

atham in Sep-
ber Tuesday of
y be appointed
manner as he
eligible candi-
ding and pro-
derleton; and
than as speci-

l be conducted
have printed
d syllabus of
together with
e due conduct
t, and the seal
dicates when

ng: The Chief
ty, preside at
tion-papers to
dicate's know-
d excellent to
of license for
ncipal of the
on the closing
eading of the
several classes
pt such classi-

rintendent, or
of the exami-
ulations of the
book, notes, or
copying from
y of the Chief
om the exami-
any case the
ed subsequent
he candidate's

tion the Chief
the examiners
the Examiner
ner in MATHE-
Each exami-
ized to him, by
examiner shall
ent, who shall

rdinary words

mis-spelled by each candidate; and the average of marks obtained by any candidate on his whole examination shall be increased or diminished by .5 as many times as the number of words so reported shall be less or more than 6. No candidate who mis-spells upwards of 6 ordinary words in the course of the examination shall be deemed qualified to receive a license in advance of the second class. At the September examination in each year, an exercise in spelling shall, on application, be prepared for candidates who at any previous examination made an average of 60 or upwards on the papers of the first class, and were debarred from receiving license of the first class by reason of bad spelling. The exercise shall not exceed one hour in length and shall be confined to common words, and any such candidate not making more than six errors shall be granted a license of the first class without further examination.

9. *Standards of Award:* In awarding licenses, the following principles shall be strictly adhered to:—

(a) To obtain the class worked for, the average of the examiners' marks (the provision respecting spelling being duly observed), must be of 50 or upwards; to obtain the next lower class, the average must be 40 or upwards; and to obtain the second below the one worked for, the average must be at least 30.

(b) In each case, no mark (except for mental arithmetic) may be further below half of the required average than the actual average is above the requirement, with this limitation—that where there are more than one paper demanded under one general subject (as in the case of history, mathematics, &c.), if the average of the marks on these papers equal the required *general* average, these papers shall be exempt from the operation of this principle; and that any candidate making the required average for a given class, shall not be debarred hereby from receiving the next lower class.

(c) In order to obtain a license of the Grammar-School class, candidates will be required to make a general average of 50 or upwards on the whole examination, with no mark in the English branches further below 37 than such average is above 50. In Latin the average of marks must be 50 or upwards, and in Greek 37 or upwards. Candidates for this license who have previously made an average of 75 or upwards on the syllabus prescribed for the first class, are to work papers on those subjects only which are peculiar to the syllabus for the Grammar-School class.

(d) Candidates for either the first or Grammar-School class, examined on professional subjects only (including the School system of New Brunswick), shall be required to make an average of 66 or upwards, their practical illustrations of method being valued as two papers.

10 *Results of Examination:* Each candidate shall be notified by mail of the result of his examination, and be furnished with a memorandum of the estimates placed upon his several papers by the examiners.

Regulation 31.—*Syllabus of Examination:* Candidates for the several classes of license, shall be subject to examination in accordance with the following minimum requirements:

REQUIREMENTS OF ALL CANDIDATES.

(1) *The School System.*—To be familiar with the leading principles of the School Law of New Brunswick and the Regulations of the Board of Education.

(2) *School Management.*—To have a knowledge of School organization as applied under the Law of New Brunswick, the classification of pupils, the arrangement of studies, the objects and means of discipline, the necessity and means of adequate ventilation of School-rooms, and suitable means of securing the comfort of the pupils.

(3) *Teaching.*—To have a knowledge of METHOD, and to be able to exemplify the same by notes of lessons on any given subject of instruction.

REMARK.—The questions set in the foregoing subjects will be graduated according to the class of license applied for.

(4) *Reading.*—To read with distinct utterance, correct pronunciation, and due

regard to pauses. To know the meaning and use of the marks of punctuation, and also the various abbreviations and other signs used in the prescribed Reading Books.

(5) *Spelling*.—To spell correctly the words they make use of.

(6) *Writing*.—To write a fair legible hand; and to be able to give systematic instruction in writing.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

CLASS III.

Reading.—See "Requirements of all Candidates."

Singing and Industrial Drawing.—See Reg. 39, 2.

English Grammar.—1. To classify and inflect any words of the language. 2. To parse any ordinary sentence, and apply the rules of Syntax.* 3. To analyze sentences.

Composition.—1. To correct simple examples of the wrong use of words. 2. To write narrative composition from questions on a given reading lesson: *Royal Readers*, Nos. II, III, IV.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

History.—1. To be well acquainted with the chief events in the History of Canada.

Geography.—1. To know the Geography of New Brunswick. 2. To be able to draw from memory an outline map of the Province, with the chief rivers and towns accurately marked. 3. To be familiar with the first five pages of the chapter "The Earth as a Planet," the leading principles of "Physical Geography," and the General Geography of North America and the British Islands,—as contained in Calkin's *Geography of the World*.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.—1. To work simple questions in Mental Arithmetic. 2. To be familiar with the contents of the prescribed text-book on *Elementary Arithmetic*, and to be able to apply the methods therein employed to the solution of given Arithmetical questions.

See "Requirements of all Candidates."

CLASS II.

Reading.—To read both prose and verse with fluency, and with suitable emphasis and inflections of voice: The prescribed *Readers*, Nos. I. to V., and the prescribed *Manual*.

NOTE.—See "Requirements of all Candidates."

Singing and Industrial Drawing.—See Reg. 39, 2.

*NOTE.—Candidates are to proceed from the *general* to the *particular* in their parsing exercises, e. g. :—

Word.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Inflections.	Syntax.	Rule of Syntax.
<i>Horses</i>	Noun.	Com.	{ Plural, 3rd Person, Masculine gender, Nominative case.	The subject of the Verb "eat."	The subject of the Verb is in the Nom. case.
<i>eat</i>	Verb.	{ Trans. Irreg.	{ Act. Voice, Indic. Mood, Present tense, Plural, 3rd Person.	Agrees with its subject "Horses."	The Verb agrees with its subj't in number and person.
<i>grass</i>	Noun.	Com.	{ Singular, 3rd Person, Neuter gender, Objective case.	The object of the Verb "eat."	The object of a Verb or Preposition is in the Objective case.

Engl

words

3. To

Com

a given

with t

Hist

Geog

vince

marked

and to

a good

includ

Arit

with t

Nation

for any

Alge

(Todu

Plan

Note.

Geomet

Book

& Fraz

Chen

Comm

So

Reac

—that

force a

The pr

N

Sing

Engl

English

† Note

talled "

Enlar

of Su

T

go

English Grammar.—1. To classify grammatically any promiscuous assemblage of words, with reasons for the classification adopted. 2. To inflect any given words. 3. To analyze and parse any ordinary sentence. (Robertson's *English Grammar*.)

Composition.—1. To be able to write narrative composition from the questions on a given reading lesson, Royal Readers, Nos. II., III., IV., V.; and to be familiar with the contents of Dalgleish's *Introductory Text-Book*.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

History.—1. To have a good knowledge of the History of Canada and Great Britain.

Geography.—1. To be able to draw from memory an outline map of any Province of the Dominion of Canada, with the chief rivers and towns accurately marked. 2. To be able to draw an outline map of North America from memory, and to correctly indicate the great mountain ranges and chief rivers. 3. To have a good knowledge of the principal contents of Calkin's *Geography of the World*, including the uses of the Terrestrial Globe.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.—1. To work questions in Mental Arithmetic. 2. To be familiar with the contents of the prescribed *Elementary Arithmetic*, and also Sangster's *National Arithmetic* as far as Compound Interest, inclusive, and to give the reasons for any rule.

Algebra.—To have a knowledge of Algebra to the end of Simple Equations. (Todhunter's *Algebra for Beginners*.)

Plane Geometry.—The first eight chapters of Wormell's *Modern Geometry*.

NOTE.—Female Candidates of this Class will not be required to work exercises in Algebra or Geometry, but when worked, credit will be given, the subjects not being reckoned in the divisor.

Book-Keeping.—To understand the keeping of Accounts by Single Entry. (Eaton & Frazee's *Elementary Treatise*).

Chemistry of Common Things.—To be familiar with Macadam's *Chemistry of Common Things*.

See "Requirements of all Candidates."

CLASS I.

Reading.—To read both prose and verse with fluency, and with just expression—that is, with a reasonable approach to such emphasis, inflections, modulation, force and rate of utterance as the thought and sentiment of the passage require: The prescribed *Readers* Nos. I. to VI., and the prescribed *Manual*.

NOTE.—See "Requirements of all Candidates."

Singing and Industrial Drawing.—See Reg. 39, 2.

English Grammar.—To be able to answer any questions founded on Robertson's *English Grammar*, and to analyze and parse any English sentence.

† NOTE.—In exercises in analysis, candidates are to give (1) a "general" analysis, and (2) a "detailed" analysis in the following form:—

SUBJECT.		PREDICATE.		
Enlargement of Subject.	Simple Subject.	Simple Pred.	Completion of Pred.	Extension of Predicate.
The good	man	took	him	at once (<i>time</i>) to his house, (<i>place</i>).

Composition.—To be able to write narrative composition from the reading lessons, Readers Nos. II. to VI. inclusive; and to answer any questions founded on Dalglish's *Introductory and Advanced Text-Books*.

English Literature.—As may be notified from time to time through the *Educational Circular*.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

History.—To be familiar with Canadian History, British History, and the Outlines of the World's History.

Geography.—1. To draw from memory an outline map of any of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of the Continents, with the mountain ranges and chief rivers accurately marked. 2. To answer any questions founded on Calkin's *Geography of the World*.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.—1. To work questions in Mental Arithmetic. 2. To answer questions founded on the prescribed *Elementary Arithmetic* and Sangster's *National Arithmetic*. 3. To give the rule for any arithmetical process, and demonstrate the truth of such rule.

Algebra.—To have a knowledge of Algebra as contained in Todhunter's *Algebra for Beginners*. [Quadratics will not be required of female candidates, but credit will be given for any questions wrought.]

Plane Geometry.—Wormell's *Modern Geometry completed*. [To the end of Sec. 2 of Chap. XII. will be required of female candidates, but credit will be given for any additional work.]

Practical Mathematics: To be versed in right and oblique-angled Trigonometry, the Mensuration of Surfaces and Simple Solids, and to have a fair knowledge of Land Surveying and Navigation. [*Practical Mathematics* will not be required of female candidates, but credit will be given for any questions worked, while the subject will not be reckoned in the divisor.]

Book-Keeping.—To be familiar with Book-Keeping as given in Eaton & Frazee's *Elementary Treatise*.

Chemistry.—The Chemistry of Common Things, (*Macadam*.)

Natural Philosophy.—To have a good knowledge of elementary Mechanics.

See "Requirements of all Candidates."

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASS.

Candidates making application for examination in this Class are to work all the papers of Class I, except as specified in Reg. 30, 1 (8). The Examiners are to exact work of a more scholarly character than in the case of candidates for class I.

Reading.—Munroe's Manual of Physical and Vocal Training, and Reader No. VI.

English Literature.—See texts prescribed for the use of Teachers.

Latin.—1. The Latin Grammar. 2. To be able to translate and parse any of the following Authors: Caesar—*De Bello Gallico*, Books I.—III.; Horace—*Odes*, Book I. and *Ars Poetica*; Virgil—*Aeneid*, Books I.—III.; Cicero—*De Senectute* and *Pro Archia*.

Greek.—1. The Greek Grammar. 2. To be able to translate and parse accurately any of the following Authors: Xenophon—*Anabasis*, Books I.—II.; Homer—*Iliad*, Books I.—III.; Euripides—*Alcestis*.

Hist
Geog
Mat
(Todh
Cher
Phys
NOTR
for exam

Re
order
or be
exam
cribed
vices
teache
grant
Educ
in the
ing or
have
one is
of E
whate
tion s
Inspe

REFE
67, 68;
constit
under s
Organ
ation, s
Boar
tees, se
Elect
Powe
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

History.—To have a good knowledge of Grecian and Roman History.

Geography.—To know the ancient Geography of Greece and Italy. (*Bryce.*)

Mathematics.—1. Plane, Solid and Spherical Geometry, Wormell's. 2. Algebra (Todhunter's Advanced Algebra, or an equivalent).

Chemistry.—General Chemistry, (Nichols's.)

Physiology.—The leading principles of Animal and Vegetable Physiology.

NOTE.—See Regulation 30, (8). Special questions will be set for candidates of this class who apply for examination in reading and professional subjects only.

Regulation 32.—*Local Licenses of the Third Class:* Until otherwise ordered, persons who may be ineligible for examination under Reg. 30, or being eligible, desire to engage in teaching before the half-yearly examination, may be examined by the Inspector on the Syllabus prescribed for candidates for Class III., if the Inspector judges their services needed in any portion of his District, either in the capacity of teachers or class-room assistants; and the Inspector may, in his discretion, grant a license of the Third Class, in the form supplied by the Board of Education, to any such person. Every such license shall be valid only in the School District for which it is issued, and for a period not exceeding one year. No Inspector shall issue a license to any person who shall have previously obtained one in another Inspectoral District, or renew one issued in his own District, without express permission of the Board of Education; and no Inspector shall endorse or continue any license whatever. Any local license issued under the authority of this Regulation shall be immediately reported to the Chief Superintendent by the Inspector.

Of Trustees and Auditors.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—Declaration of office, secs. 65, 66; in case of neglect or refusal, secs. 65, 67, 68; term of office, secs. 61, 62, 63; resignation of office, sec. 64; vacation of office, sec. 63. [For constitution of the Board of Trustees in Saint John, Fredericton, and incorporated towns organized under sec. 95, term of office, &c., see sec. 95 (1) (2) (3) (4).]

Organization of the Board of Trustees, appointment of a Secretary, his bond, duties and remuneration, secs. 72, 73, 92 (2) (3) (4).

Board of Trustees a corporate body, secs. 60, 95 (1); corporate and personal responsibility of Trustees, secs. 71, 72, 95 (3).

Election or appointment of Auditors, secs. 48, 56, 10 (4), 95 (14); their duties, secs. 84, 95 (14).

Powers and duties of Board of Trustees with respect to—

1. Serving upon the Assessors of Rates a copy of the boundaries of the School District, secs. 25, 23; see also secs. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 to 34.
2. School property, secs. 73 (1), 95 (15) (5), see also Reg. 33.
3. Providing school accommodation and school privileges, secs. 74, 45, 95 (5). See also "Of the Grading of Schools," and Regs. 5 to 17.
4. Classification of pupils according to attainments, and withholding School privileges from refractory or vicious pupils, secs. 74 (2), 59, 95 (5) (16). See also the first three pages of the Regulations.
5. Admission of pupils from other Districts, secs. 74 (1), 95 (16).
6. Employing or dismissing Teachers, secs. 74 (3), 95 (5) (16). See also Regs. 2, 3, 29.

7. Visitation, supervision, opening or re-opening of Schools, secs. 74 (4), 95 (5) (16). See also Regs. 19 to 28, 29, Rem.
8. The exclusive use in the School of the Text-Books prescribed by the Board of Education (Reg. 16) and their supply in certain cases, secs. 74 (4) (5), 24, 95 (5) (16).
9. The health of the School, secs. 74 (4), 95 (5) (16). See also Regs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
10. Obtaining the authorization of the Board of Education to their "estimate" when the School meeting fails to provide the necessary means, sec. 45.
11. Borrowing money by Certificates and Debentures, secs. 75 (3), 24; in cities and incorporated towns organized under the 95th Section, sec. 96.
12. The assessment and collection of rates, secs. 37, 24, 77, 75, 40, 95; exemptions, secs. 35, 36; remedy in case of error, secs. 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 80, 82.
13. Transmission of a School Return to the Chief Superintendent, secs. 83 (2), 95 (5).
14. The audit of all Accounts, secs. 84, 95 (14).
15. Personal expenses incurred by the Trustees in the execution of their trust, sec. 24.
16. Notices of the annual School meeting, secs. 55, 49, 50, 94; of certain Special School Meetings, secs. 57, 58.
17. Calling School Meetings to order, and presiding till the election of a Chairman, sec. 51.
18. Presentation of an Annual Report to the District Meeting, sec. 83 (1); reports in cities and incorporated towns, sec. 95 (5).

REMARK 1.—The Trustees represent the inhabitants of the District, and are to transact all School business in their stead, and on their behalf. The interests of Education cannot thrive in any District unless these officers efficiently discharge their duties. Much of past weakness and imperfection is remedied by enlarging the powers of Trustees; and defining more specifically their important duties. Sound judgment should be exercised by the various Districts in choosing fit men for the office—men of intelligence, of business habits, and of educational zeal. A faithful discharge of the duties of a Trustee will require no small labour. But every community may fairly claim the services of its best men in a matter of universal interest and importance. Besides, provision is made for the retiring of one of the members of the trusteeship annually.

REMARK 2.—By the Provisions of sec. 74 (1), it is made the duty of the Board of Trustees to provide School privileges free for all the children of the District, and to contract with Teachers. Every Board of Trustees should exercise all its powers under law in a wise discharge of these duties, submitting a clear report to the annual meeting of the educational condition of the District, the receipt and expenditure of all School moneys, and the amount that the Trustees estimate to be required for the due discharge of their duties for the year. It is for the meeting to add to or diminish this estimate, according to its best judgment of the requirements of the District. Should the meeting fail to vote the means necessary to meet liabilities arising from agreements or contracts already made by the Trustees, or to be made during the year in order to provide School privileges free for all the children of the District, the Trustees are empowered to levy and collect their estimate on its being authorized by the Board of Education, sec. 45. The occurrence of the annual meeting near the middle of a School Term, need not, therefore, in any way prevent schools from being carried on without interruption.

REMARK 3.—The Board of Trustees should, at its first meeting after an annual School meeting, fix the time and place for its regular meetings during the School year, say once a month. Where this is done, no other notice will be required to be given of any regular meeting to members of the Board of Trustees. Whenever a special meeting of the Board becomes necessary each member of the Board should be notified of the same. It is competent for a majority of the Board of Trustees,

all the m
each me
duly app

REMA
Cities an
Register
should a
Register
part of t

REMA
Chief Su

REMA
and thei
above "
Educati
The foll

1. B
by the

KNOW
pal, and
Lady th
District
Queen,
bind ou
the heir
presenta

When
Trustee
of

Now
do and
and fai
forthwi
his suc
moneys
said off
and eff

Signed,

2. C

all the members having notice of the meeting, to transact business. Minutes of each meeting and of all orders of the Board of Trustees should be carefully made, duly approved, and permanently preserved.

REMARK 4.—The Trustees are to procure the seals (for Districts without the Cities and Incorporated Towns) required by the Corporation, and the School Register prescribed by the Board of Education, from the County Inspector. They should satisfy themselves that the Register is properly kept by the Teacher. The Register, when filled, is to be carefully preserved by the Board of Trustees as a part of the School documents of the District.

REMARK 5.—The Trustees (and not the Teachers) are to make Returns to the Chief Superintendent. See Regulation 22, (14) (15.)

REMARK 6.—The provisions of the Law respecting the duties of the Trustees, and their Secretary, and the Auditor, are too explicit to require explanation. The above "REFERENCES TO THE ACT," and the general Regulations of the Board of Education, will supply necessary information on the several subjects treated of. The following Forms are appended for the assistance of the Trustees:—

FORMS.

1. BOND OF THE TRUSTEES' SECRETARY: (*Act, secs. 75, 76,*) to be lodged by the Board of Trustees with the County Secretary.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we [*name of Secretary*], as Principal, and [*names of two Sureties*], are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the sum of [*insert a sum at least equal to that to be raised by the District during the year*], of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to our Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, and each of us by himself for the whole and any part thereof, and the heirs, executors and administrators of us, and each of us, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this day of A. D. 18 .

Whereas the said has been duly appointed Secretary to the "Board of Trustees of School District Number , in the Parish of , in the County of ," [*or as the case may be.*]

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said [*name of Secretary*] do and shall at all times hereafter during his continuance in the said office, well and faithfully perform all the duties thereof, and on ceasing to hold the same, forthwith on demand hand over to the Board of Trustees of the said District or to his successor in office on the order of the Board of Trustees, all books, papers, moneys, accounts and other property in his possession or control by virtue of his said office, then the said obligation to be void, otherwise to continue in full force and effect.

[<i>Name of Sec'.</i>]	[<i>Seal.</i>]
[<i>Name of Security.</i>]	[<i>do.</i>]
[<i>do.</i> <i>do.</i>]	[<i>do.</i>]

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in presence of }
[*Name of Witness.*]

2. CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT WITH TEACHERS: *See Reg. 2.*

3. IN TRANSMITTING THE ESTIMATE made under the authority of Sec. 45, to the County Inspector, for the authorization of the Board of Education, the Board of Trustees is to comply with the following Form:—

School District No. , in the Parish [or Parishes] of , in the County [or Counties] of

To the County Inspector.

SIR,—The Trustees of this School District being unable to discharge the duties devolved upon them by section 45 of the chapter of the Consolidated Statutes relating to Schools, through failure of the School Meeting to provide the necessary means, have, as authorized by law, made the following Estimate of the amount required during the year in the discharge of their duties, viz:—

For Teacher's Salary, \$

For School accommodation, \$

Total, \$

[Here supply any necessary explanations of the Estimate].

Annexed will be found (1) a List of all the residents of the District liable to a Poll Tax for Schools, so far as the Trustees have been able to make such list; and (2) a list, duly certified by the County Secretary, of the amount of the taxable valuation of the property and income liable to be assessed in the District.

The Board of Trustees requests that, on receipt, you will transmit your report on this application to the Chief Superintendent, and solicit the authorization of the Board of Education for the levying and collecting of the amount of the estimate submitted.

A. B. }
C. D. } Trustees.
E. F. }

[Date.]

4. ASSESSING OF DISTRICT RATES.—Purposes for which assessments made, secs. 24, 82; assessments may be by vote of School meeting, sec. 24, or by order of Board of Education, sec. 45, or where former assessment set aside, sec. 44, or in case of judgment recovered against Trustee Corporation, sec. 82. Assessment may exceed amount ordered by ten per cent., sec. 40. Errors in assessment may be corrected by Trustees at any time before the next rating, sec. 39. Duties of Assessors of Rates in respect of School rates, secs. 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34. Duties of Trustees in respect of giving information to Assessors, secs. 25, 26, 29. Duties of Trustees with respect to the assessing of School rates, sec. 77 (1) (2) (3). Assessment to be signed by Trustees, or by two of them, sec. 78. Persons liable to poll tax, sec. 24. Persons liable to School rates, secs. 24, 28, 32, 34, 41, 77 (1). Person assessed in Parish Assessment List on real estate deemed owner for purposes of District assessment until next Parish Assessment List filed, sec. 77 (1). Non-resident owners of real estate in several Districts may declare relative values, sec. 31. Relief to persons over-rated, sec. 42. In case of a Border Dis-

strict in
column

The
might

Asses
County
ance wi
[or acco
A. D. 18

(This
ned in
before fo
Secretary
77 (1).

Names
to be re
purposes
liable on

Names
the Dist
A. B.
C. D.
E. F.

Names
of Paris
tate in
24 (2):
B. A.
D. C.

Names
Firms o
liable us
or Sec. 3
F. E.

Names
to Poll
G. H.
I. J.

I ce
on whic
file," for

The

Dat

Authority of Sec.
rd of Educat.
orm:—

the Count for

arge the duti
ated Student
the necessary
of the amount

et liable to a
uch list; and
the taxable
rict.
your report
horization of
of the esti-

ustees.

assessments
meeting, sec.
ner assess-
st Trustee-
red by ten
y Trustees
s of Rates
Duties of
25, 26, 29.
es, sec. 77

of them,
to School
sh Assess-
ict assess-
n-resident
re values,
order Dis-

trict in two Counties the Secretary-Treasurer of each County to fill in column 2 so far as relates to his own County, sec. 77 (1).

The following Form of Assessment List varied to suit the particular case might be adopted:—

DISTRICT ASSESSMENT LIST.

Assessment upon School District Number _____, in the Parish of _____, in the County of _____, to levy the sum of \$ _____ for District School purposes in accordance with the vote of a School Meeting held on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18 _____, [or according to an order of the Board of Education made the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18 _____, where the assessment is made under such order.]

(This column is to be filled in by the Trustees before forwarding to the Secretary-Treasurer, sec. 77 (1).)		(Columns 3, 4 and 5 are to be filled in by the Trustees after the Paper is returned by the Secretary-Treasurer. The sum of \$1 shall be laid as a Poll tax as provided in Sec. 24, and the balance of the sum to be raised shall be levied by a fair apportionment according to the valuation contained in column 2, Sec. 77 (3).)		
1	2	3	4	5
Names of persons liable to be rated for School purposes and of persons liable only to Poll tax.	Amount of taxable valuation of property and income on which each person is liable to be rated as the same appears on the Parish Assessment List last on file.	Amount of rate on Property and Income for Dist's School purposes.	Poll Tax.	Total of Rate and Poll Tax.
Names of Residents of the District, Sec. 24 (1): A. B. C. D. E. F. Names of Nonresidents of Parish owning real estate in the District, Sec. 24 (2): B. A. D. C. Names of Corporations Firms or others specially liable under Sec. 24, (3), or Sec. 32: F. E. Names of persons liable to Poll tax only: G. H. I. J.				
TOTAL, \$				

I certify that in the above column (2) I have set opposite the name of each person the amount on which he is liable to be taxed as the same appears on the Assessment List of such Parish last on file, [or as the same may have been amended, corrected, or added to].

L. K., Secretary-Treasurer.

The Trustees, or two of them, are to sign the Assessment, sec. 78.

Dated _____ day of _____, A. D. 18 _____.

M. N. }
O. P. } Trustees.
Q. R. }

5.—COLLECTION OF SCHOOL RATES.—The rates may be collected at any time after they have been imposed, sec. 37. They may be collected either by the Secretary of the Trustees, sec. 77 (3), or by the Parish Collector, sec. 78. School rates are to be collected in the same manner as near as may be as other rates are collected under secs. 70–93 of the Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes relating to Rates and Taxes, sec. 77 (3).

The Trustees should instruct their Secretary to collect the Rates by writing on the Assessment List, or on a copy of it, the following precept:—

To Secretary to Trustees.

We hereby authorize and direct you to collect from the several persons named herein the amount set opposite their names respectively, as the total of Rate and Poll Tax.—Dated the day of , A. D. 18

M. N. }
O. P. } Trustees, or two of them.
Q. R. }

Or the Trustees may deliver to the Parish Collector: a copy of the School Assessment List with the following precept written thereon:—

To Parish Collector of Rates.

We hereby authorize and require you to collect from the several persons herein named the amount set opposite their names respectively as the total of Rate and Poll Tax, and to pay the same, when collected, to the Secretary of the Trustees.—Dated the day of , A. D. 18

M. N. }
O. P. } Trustees, or two of them.
Q. R. }

The following directions may be found convenient:—

I. In the case of persons residing in the Parish in which the District is situate:

The Secretary shall demand the rates, and where a personal demand cannot be made shall leave a written or printed notice containing the amount of the rate, and the time the same is to be paid, at the last place of abode of such person with some adult member of his family, or in case of his carrying on business in a District and not residing in the Parish the notice shall be left with his clerk or agent at his place of business.

If the person neglects to pay his rates within six days after the demand or notice, exclusive of the day of the demand or notice, the Secretary shall apply to a Justice of the Peace of the County, who, upon oath being made by the Secretary that the demand or notice has been given or made, and that the rates have not been paid, shall issue execution against the ratepayer.

The Form of the Execution is as follows:—

COUNTY, ss.

To any Constable of the County of

Levy of the goods and chatties of A. B. within the County the sum of \$, which has been assessed upon him for School purposes in the year 18 , in School District Number , in the Parish of , in the County of , also for costs, the whole being \$, besides costs of levying this Execution, and have the money before me at my office on the day of next (for instant), to be paid to , Secretary to the School Trustees of such District [or Parish Collec-

zor), and
Keeper
days, (to
person to
place af

The
amount
to gaol
No per
executi
month

The
has cla
to be l
the ex
the pe
amount
taken
in the

II.
the P

The
person
of the
in the

If h
knows
card s
the rat
weekly
newsp
month
person
above
that u
of two
taken

If t
of the
notice
issue

III
know

The
if the
person
is situ

for), and for want of goods and chattles whereto to levy take the said A. B. and deliver him to the Keeper of the Gaol for the said County, who is required to receive him and keep him safely days, (together with one day for every forty cents of the expenses of taking and conveying such person to Gaol), unless the same, with costs, be sooner paid, and make return hereof at the day and place aforesaid.—Dated this day of , A. D. 18

E. F., *Justice of the Peace.*

The imprisonment shall be at the rate of one day for every forty cents of the amount to be levied, together with expenses of taking and conveying the person to gaol, which amount shall be certified by the officer on the back of the execution. No person shall be imprisoned for more than fifty days in the whole, but the execution shall remain in force against the property of the defendant for twelve months after his discharge.

The execution may be proceeded upon notwithstanding the time for the return has elapsed; and if goods taken in execution fail to realize the full amount ordered to be levied, the constable may proceed to make a further levy or may indorse on the execution the amount realized and may take the person and imprison him for the period mentioned in the execution, less the number of days covered by the amount realized at the rate of one day for every forty cents. Any sale of goods taken upon execution shall be conducted as near as may be in the same manner as in the case of sale upon execution issued by a Justice in a civil suit.

II. In the case of persons residing in the County but not residing in the Parish in which the District is situate:

The Secretary may make the like demand or give like notice as in the case of persons residing in the Parish, and in case of non-payment within six days exclusive of the day of the demand or notice, shall proceed as in the case of persons residing in the Parish; or

If he cannot conveniently make the demand or give the notice he shall, if he knows of the post office address of the ratepayer, post to him a letter or postal card stating the amount of rates and requiring payment within thirty days, and if the rates are not paid within such time the Secretary shall forthwith publish in a weekly newspaper published in the County, if any, or if none, then in some weekly newspaper published elsewhere in the Province, or in the *Royal Gazette*, for two months, a list of all the non-resident ratepayers who are in default and upon whom personal demand has not been made or written notice left at the place of abode as above provided, together with the amount of their respective rates, and a notice that unless the same with the expenses of advertising are paid within such period of two months, the real estate of such persons will be sold or other proceedings taken for the recovery of the rates.

If the rates and expenses are not paid within such period of two months, a Justice of the Peace of the County may, on oath being made by the Secretary that the notice has been duly published and that the rates and expenses have not been paid, issue execution against the ratepayer as in the case of residents in the Parish.

III. In the case of persons not residing in the County but having a known place of residence in the Province:

The Secretary shall post to the ratepayer a letter or postal card as aforesaid, and if the rates are not paid within thirty days he shall publish, as in the case of persons residing in the County but not residing in the Parish in which the District is situate, a like list of the persons who are in default with the amount of their

• respective rates, and a notice that unless the same with the expenses of advertising are paid within two months, the real estate of such persons will be sold or other proceedings taken for the recovery of the rates.

If the ratepayer neglects to pay his rates and expenses within the time so limited, a Justice of the Peace of the County where the ratepayer resides, upon the production of a certificate from the Secretary-Treasurer of the County in which the assessed property is situate of the amount of the assessment and the costs of advertising, and that due notice has been published, shall issue execution against the person according to the Form provided in the case of persons residing in the Parish in which the District is situate. If the execution be not satisfied, the Justice who issued it shall certify to the Secretary-Treasurer aforesaid that the assessment and expenses cannot be obtained, and the said Secretary-Treasurer shall issue a warrant for the sale of the real estate of the ratepayer. This warrant shall be in the like form as in the case of warrants for the sale of lands for Parish and County rates, except that it shall state that it is issued in respect of District School rates in the District in question, and the like proceedings shall be taken by the Sheriff for the sale of such property as in the case of similar warrants in respect of Parish and County rates.

Or, instead of proceeding as aforesaid by notice, execution and sale, the Secretary of the District may in his own name, in any Court having jurisdiction, sue any person assessed not residing in the County for his rate; and an extract from the assessment list containing the rate of such person certified by the Secretary-Treasurer of the County where the assessed property is situate, shall be conclusive evidence of the assessment.

IV. In the case of persons not having a known place of residence within the Province:

The Secretary shall publish, as in the case of persons residing in the County but not residing in the Parish in which the District is situate, a like list of such persons as are in default with the amount of their respective rates, and a notice that unless the same with the expenses of advertising are paid within two months, the real estate of such persons will be sold or other proceedings taken for the recovery of the rates. And, upon the Secretary-Treasurer of the County where the assessed property is situate being satisfied of the above facts, and that the ratepayer has neglected to pay his rates and costs of advertising, he shall issue a warrant to sell the real estate, upon which warrant the like proceedings shall be taken as in the case of similar warrants in respect of Parish and County rates.

[If the Secretary goes out of office or dies after advertising, proceedings may be completed by his successor, who must make affidavit of the regularity of the proceedings taken by himself, and that by diligent search and enquiry he verily believes that the proceedings taken by his predecessor have been regular.]

6. RATE BILL.—[The Secretary may, instead of serving a Rate-Bill, exhibit the Assessment List to the ratepayers and demand payment.]

School District No. _____, Parish of _____, County of _____
To Mr. _____,

Your School rates and taxes in above District for 18____, amount to the sum of \$_____, which you are required to pay to the Secretary of Trustees within six days from this demand exclusive of the day of this demand, otherwise proceedings

will be t
the entire

7. FO
OF PRE
being i
under h

To
S
You a
being th
ward, a
such chi
was unp

8. F

The T
of
for the
grounds
as the c
such pu
success
and assi
to A. B
ments o
from ti
upon th

NOTE.—
more ye

9. M
Distric

The
of
School

[Date.]

will be taken to collect the same. The total amount of School assessment upon the entire District for the year is \$. Dated this day of A. D. 18 .

Secretary of School Trustees.

7. FORM OF TRUSTEES' WARRANT FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE COST OF PRESCRIBED TEXT-BOOKS, from any parent, master, or guardian, (not being indigent), refusing or neglecting to furnish, after notice, a child: under his care with the necessary prescribed books, sec. 74, (5):

To

Secretary to the Trustees.

You are hereby authorized and directed to collect from the sum of , being the cost of School books supplied by the Trustees to his child (or servant, or ward, as the case may be), the said having refused or neglected to provide such child with such books, although notice has been given him that such child was unprovided with the same.

A. B. }
C. D. } Trustees.
E. F. }

8. FORM OF A CERTIFICATE (OR CERTIFICATES) OF INDEBTEDNESS:

The Trustees of School District No. , in the Parish of , in the County of , having been authorized by the School Meeting to borrow the sum of for the building of a School-house [or for the purchase or improvement of School grounds, or for the purchase of a School-house or for the furnishing of the same, as the case may be], the said Trustees hereby acknowledge the receipt of a loan for such purpose from A. B. of the sum of , and hereby for themselves and their successors covenant and agree with the said A. B., his executors, administrators and assigns, to repay with interest at the rate of six per cent. the said sum of to A. B., his executors, administrators, or assigns, by equal annual instalments of dollars, with interest on the principal, or so much thereof as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the money so borrowed shall be a charge upon the said School District. Dated this day of , A. D. 18 .

C. D. }
E. F. } Trustees. [Corporate Seal.]
G. H. }

NOTE.—If desirable, the Trustees can issue Certificates payable severally in one, two, three, or more years, not exceeding seven.

9. NOTICES OF SCHOOL MEETINGS: Form of Notices of the Annual District School Meeting:

The ratepayers of School District number , in the Parish [or Parishes] of , in the County [or Counties] of , are hereby notified that the Annual School Meeting will be held, as required by Law, on the day of , in , at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. B. }
C. D. } Trustees.
E. F. }

[Date.]

Form of Notices of a Special District School Meeting :

The ratepayers of School District number , in the Parish [or Parishes] of , in the County [or Counties] of , are hereby notified that a Special School Meeting, as authorized by Law, will be held on the day of in , at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of [*here specify the objects of the meeting*].

[Date.]

A. B. } Trustees.
C. D. }
E. F. }

10. A FORM OF DEED OF SCHOOL GROUNDS, adapted to the ordinary circumstances of transfer of lands :

THIS INDENTURE made this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , between A. B. of the Parish of , in the County of , and Province of New Brunswick, [*state occupation or calling*] and C. D. his wife, of the one part, and "The Trustees of School District Number , in the Parish of , in the County of ," [or "The Board of School Trustees of Saint John," or as the case may be,] hereinafter referred to as the Trustees, of the other part, Witnesseth that in consideration of dollars now paid by the said Trustees out of the funds of the School Corporation to the said A. B. by way of purchase money, (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged), the said parties of the first part do hereby grant, bargain and sell unto the said Trustees, their successors and assigns, All that lot and piece of land situate in the Parish of and County of , and bounded as follows, &c., [*describing it in full*] together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereto; and all the estate, interest, dower and right of dower of the said parties of the first part in the same.—To have and to hold the said hereditaments and premises to the said Trustees, their successors and assigns, forever—to the uses and upon the trusts, and with, under and subject to the powers in relation to the taking and holding by School Trustees of School lands and premises, contained in the Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes relating to Schools, or any Act or Acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto. And the said A. B. doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the said Trustees, their successors and assigns, that he hath the right to convey the said hereditaments in manner aforesaid; and that the said Trustees shall have quiet possession and enjoyment of the said hereditaments free from all encumbrances; and that the said parties of the first part will, at the cost of the said Trustees, execute such further assurances of the said lands as shall be requisite.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in presence of }

E. F., Witness.

A. B. [Seal.]
C. D. [Seal.]

An acknowledgment of the execution of the Deed in form following (to be written on the Deed) is to be made before a Justice of the Peace of the County in which the land lies, for other person duly qualified to take acknowledgments of Deeds.

COUNTY OF :

Be it remembered that on this day of , A. D. 18 , before me, G. H.,

a Justice of the Peace of the said County personally came and appeared A. B. and C. D., the before named grantors, who acknowledged that they did severally sign, seal and execute the foregoing Deed as their act and deed, and to and for the uses and purposes therein expressed. And the said C. D., being by me examined separate and apart from her said husband, acknowledged that she did execute the same freely, without the fear, threat or compulsion of or by her said husband.

G. H., [Signature of Magistrate.]

J. P.

The Trustees should forthwith, upon the execution and acknowledgment of the Deed, cause the same to be recorded in the Registry Office of the County where the lands lie.

Regulation 33.—School Libraries: No book belonging to the Christian Religion or of an immoral or sectarian character shall be permitted in the School Library. The Trustees shall hold School Libraries in trust as a part of the School property of the District, and shall make such regulations for the preservation and circulation of the books as they shall deem necessary.

Of Superior Schools.

REFERENCE TO THE ACT.—Not more than one Superior School in any Parish; competent Teachers to be employed with the approval of the Inspector; Trustees to pay towards Teacher's salary at the rate of \$200 or upwards per annum. Chief Superintendent to allow the Teacher, on proof of the School having been satisfactorily taught, Provincial Grant equal to the amount paid by the Trustees, not exceeding \$300 per annum, sec. 80.

REMARK.—The salary paid by the Trustees includes funds received by them from the County School Fund.

Regulation 34.—Conditions of Competition for the Grant: The following conditions are prescribed for the receipt of the Grant to Superior Schools:—

- (1) The School shall not be located in the same District as the Grammar School.
- (2) It shall be taught in a superior manner by a male Teacher of the first class. In exceptional cases, the Chief Superintendent may, upon the special recommendation of the Inspector and with the concurrence of the Board of Education, recognize a School taught by a female teacher of the first class.
- (3) The School accommodation (including separate outhouses,) apparatus, and text-books, shall be such as are prescribed by the foregoing Regulations of the Board of Education respecting Schools.

Regulation 55.—Notifications: The Trustees of any District wishing to compete for the additional Provincial Grant to Superior Schools, shall notify the Inspector of their intention each Term, viz.: on or before the first week in December and the first week in June; and successful Districts shall be duly notified each Term by the Chief Superintendent.

Of Grammar Schools.

REFERENCE TO THE ACT.—Grammar and District Schools may be united on approval of the Board of Education, Sec. 100.

Regulation 36.—*Conditions of Union.* The Board of Education names the following conditions for the union of Grammar and District Schools:—

- (1) That all the Schools of the District shall be a continuous graded series.
- (2) That the most advanced department constitute the Grammar or High School and be subject to the joint management of the Grammar School and District Trustees.
- (3) That the Grammar or High School department be open free to all pupils of both sexes resident in the County (on the same conditions of qualification as to pupils resident in the District,) provided always, that the Districts whence they come are maintaining Schools under the provisions of the Schools Act.
- (4) That the Teachers (and any licensed class-room assistant) of each department of the series receive provincial aid,—the Teacher of the High School department receiving the Grant allowed to a first class.
- (5) That the District Trustees receive aid from the County fund for all the pupils in attendance in all the departments.
- (6) That the Grammar School Grant be paid as usual.

Of the Provincial Normal School.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—The Board of Education to provide for the establishment and efficient working of a Normal School, to appoint a Principal, to approve the appointment of Assistants, and to grant certain allowances towards the travelling expenses of student-teachers, sec. 5 (1).

Regulation 37.—*Sessions of the Normal School, Applications for Admission:*—

1. There shall be two Sessions of the Normal School in each School Year, as follows:—The first Session shall begin on the first Wednesday in November, and close on the Friday preceding the March Examination (Reg. 30, 3); the second Session shall begin on the first Wednesday of May, and close on the Friday preceding the September Examination.
2. Application for admission as student-teachers should be addressed to *The Principal of the Normal School, Fredericton, N. B.*, as early as possible before the date fixed for the opening of the Session (Reg. 38, 1). Applicants who have never attended the Normal (or Training) School, or a recognized Normal or Training School of another country, and who are not graduates in Arts of a chartered College or University, desiring to be admitted as student-teachers, are to present themselves (with paper and pens) in the Assembly Hall of the Normal School, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the first day of the Session (Wednesday) for examination for admission (Reg. 38, 3). Other applicants for admission as student-teachers are to present themselves for classification (Reg. 38, 2), at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the Monday following. No person shall be admitted to the Institution with a view to enrolment as a student-teacher except as specified above, unless by the special

direction of the Board of Education or the Chief Superintendent; but the Principal shall, in his discretion, or when requested by any member of the Board of Education, admit holders of valid licenses, or others interested in education, to every reasonable facility for observing the work of the Institution.

Regulation 38.—*Travelling Expenses, Admission, Enrolment, &c., of Student-Teachers:* The travelling expenses provided by the Schools Act for student-teachers at the Provincial Normal School shall be paid to them by the Chief Superintendent at the close of each Session, at the rate of five cents a mile to and from the Institution not exceeding twenty four dollars a Session. The following requirements respecting the admission, enrolment, and continuance of student-teachers shall be carefully enforced:—

1. In the event of insufficient accommodation in any Session, preference shall be given to applicants in the following order: (1) graduates in Arts of a chartered College or University; (2) holders of valid licenses under Reg. 29; (3) holders of valid licenses under Reg. 30; (4) persons other than graduates in Arts, holding no license under Reg. 29 or 30. These provisions shall not prevent the admission of any person for the purposes contemplated by Reg. 42.

2. Applicants being graduates in Arts of a chartered College or University, or holding valid licenses under Reg. 29 or 30, or having undergone training at a recognized Normal or Training School of another country, shall not be required to undergo examination for admission, but are to present their Diplomas, Licenses or Memos, or Certificates, to the Principal for his inspection, and submit to any examination necessary for purposes of classification.

3. Applicants, others than those specified above [2], are to be examined, under the direction of the Principal, on the subjects prescribed in Reg. 31 for Teachers of the Third Class, omitting professional subjects. The tests applied to applicants' exercises shall be the same as those contained in Reg. 30, 9; but any candidate whose exercises are not more than ten below the requirement shall not be rejected without the concurrence of the Chief Superintendent. A copy of the question-papers given to candidates at the examination for admission to the Normal School, shall be transmitted by the Principal to the Chief Superintendent at the conclusion of each such examination, who shall place the same permanently on file in the Education Office.

4. Each applicant, otherwise entitled to admission, shall, previous to enrolment as a student-teacher, lodge with the Principal a satisfactory certificate of *age, temperate habits, and good moral character*, dated within three months of the time of presentation, and shall subscribe the following declaration:

Declaration: I hereby solemnly declare that my object in seeking admission into the Provincial Normal School is to qualify myself for the Teacher's Office, with the intention of engaging actually in the work of teaching; and if I shall not teach a School in New Brunswick under the Schools Act (I being legally qualified to do so, and my health being continued to me) within two years from this date, I agree to report the *reasons* of my failure to teach to the Chief Superintendent; and in such case of failure to teach I hereby acknowledge a moral obligation to pay to the Chief Superintendent for the Board of Education the sum of \$20 for each Session I may have attended the Normal School.

5. If in the judgment of the faculty of Instructors he capacity, attainments, or progress of any student-teacher are not such as to warrant his or her longer attendance at the Provincial Normal School; or if in their judgment the manners, habits,

temperament, sentiments, or character of any student-teacher are such as unfit him or her to have the charge of children, it shall be the duty of the Principal to report such judgment to the Chief Superintendent, who, on being satisfied of its correctness, may require such student-teacher to withdraw from the Institution.

Regulation 39.—The Course of Instruction:—

1. While the course of instruction shall embrace generally the branches of knowledge taught in the Schools of the Province, and shall be progressive for a period of at least three Sessions, it shall be specially directed to the attainment on the part of student-teachers of a specific knowledge of School organization, School management, and method in teaching; and the Model departments shall be arranged and conducted so as to secure to the student-teachers facilities for observation and practice in respect of approved methods of teaching and conducting both graded and miscellaneous Schools.

2. The student-teachers shall, early in each Session, be carefully examined by the Instructor in vocal music, in respect of their capacity for singing; and those reported by him as having at least a fair capacity, shall be admitted by the Principal to instruction in singing. At the close of each Session the Instructor in vocal music shall, in respect of those under his instruction, report to the Principal the names of all who are qualified (1) to teach rote-singing in Schools, and (2) to teach both the practice and the theory of singing in Schools. The Instructor in industrial drawing shall report to the Principal, at the close of each Session, the names of all student-teachers who are qualified to teach satisfactorily industrial drawing as embraced (1) in the 1st and 2nd series of the prescribed Drawing Cards (and Primary Manual), and (2) in both series of Cards and the prescribed Intermediate Drawing Books Nos. 1, 2 and 3, (including also the Primary and Intermediate Manuals). The Principal shall report the classification of the student-teachers in vocal music and industrial drawing to the Chief Superintendent, who shall attach, in each case, a certificate of the same to any license received by such student-teacher from the Board of Education.

Regulation 40.—By-Laws of the Provincial Normal School: The following by-laws shall be publicly read by the Principal on the second Wednesday of each Session, and a copy of them shall be conspicuously posted in the Principal's class-room:—

(1) The Normal department shall be in operation six hours every week-day during the session, except Saturdays, proclaimed holidays, and Christmas and New Year's days, which shall be observed as holidays.

(2) It shall be the privilege of the Principal, or of any Instructor designated by him, to open and close the daily sittings of the School by reading a portion of Scripture and by prayer. No student-teacher shall be required to attend these exercises who shall, by written application to the Principal, ask to be excused on conscientious grounds.

(3) The School Roll shall be called twice a day, and the daily attendance recorded as provided in the Register prescribed for the Schools throughout the Province. The student-teachers shall be regular and punctual in their attendance at the School, and shall in case of absence report in writing the cause thereof to the Principal.

(4) T
fest a
Institu
educat

(5) T
furnitu
teacher

(6) A
fellow,
such of
to be g

(7) I
from cl
its sitt
estima
be rec
Instru
entry i

(8) I
each I
attain
and th
of the
last da
of the

(9) T
the rec
to the
an add
deport
Instru
the Pr
Reg. 3

(10)
in whi
teacher
regular
(4) (a)
of the
deport
viously
profess
Princip
month
book r
drawin
close o

(11)

(4) The student-teachers shall pay fitting respect to the Instructors, and manifest a becoming courtesy towards each other, and both within and without the Institution carefully maintain a deportment befitting their future profession as educators of the young.

(5) The student-teachers shall exercise all possible care in respect of the buildings, furniture, apparatus, and premises, and special damage caused by any student-teacher shall be repaired at his expense.

(6) Any student-teacher shewing disrespect to an Instructor, or discourtesy to his fellow, shall be admonished and censured by the Principal, and if persistent in such offence, such student-teacher shall be dismissed. Any student-teacher known to be guilty of gross immorality shall be summarily expelled.

(7) Each Instructor shall keep a class-book, in which he shall record all absences from class, and failures in deportment. Any student-teacher leaving a class during its sitting, shall, in the discretion of the Instructor, be marked as absent. The estimates of the student-teachers' exercises in strictly professional subjects shall be recorded daily, and when estimates in these subjects are made by different Instructors, or by Teachers in the Model departments, they shall be reported for entry in one and the same class-book.

(8) In the fourth week of each Session, and in every fourth week thereafter, each Instructor shall carefully test by both written and oral examinations the attainments in his department of each student-teacher in the work of the Course, and the selection of subjects at the examinations shall be such that each subject of the Course shall be examined upon at least twice during the Session. On the last day of each Session there shall be public exercises in connection with the work of the School.

(9) The results of each examination, expressed in parts of 100, together with the record of any absences from class, or failures in deportment, shall be reported to the Principal monthly by each of the other Instructors, who shall also present an additional report at the close of the Session in respect of class attendance and deportment for the portion of the Session succeeding the fourth examination. The Instructors in reading, vocal music and industrial drawing shall also transmit to the Principal at the close of the Session the reports required by Reg. 30, 5 and Reg. 39, 2. All these reports shall be permanently filed at the Institution.

(10) The Principal shall keep and preserve at the Institution an Official Register in which shall be recorded monthly, in parts of 100, the standing of each student-teacher with respect to (1) attendance (including in one entry punctuality and regularity at both roll-call and class exercises), (2) deportment, (3) scholarship, (4) (a) professional knowledge and (b) professional skill. In this behalf the portion of the Session succeeding the fourth examination shall, in respect of attendance, deportment, and professional knowledge and skill, be regarded as a month. Previously to being entered in the Official Register, the results of the examinations in professional class-work (knowledge) shall be modified, in the discretion of the Principal, by the daily estimates of the same recorded in the class-book; but the monthly estimates of professional skill shall be based exclusively upon the class-book record. The classification of student-teachers in vocal music and industrial drawing shall also be duly entered by the Principal in the Official Register at the close of the Session.

(11) The Principal shall early in each Session particularly acquaint the student-

teachers with the following details by which their professional classification and standing at the Institution is to be determined :—

1. Except in case of sickness (when allowance therefor may be made in the discretion of the Principal) punctual attendance at roll-call and on class exercises (taken together) below 75 for the full Session, or deportment below 75, shall disqualify a student-teacher for classification.

2. An average of scholarship (including the estimate of professional knowledge) less than 75 for the full Session, shall disqualify for class SUPERIOR; less than 60, for class GOOD; less than 35, for class FAIR.

3. The professional standing in each of the three classes, *Fair*, *Good* and *Superior*, shall embrace in respect of each student-teacher the estimates of the following :—

Professional Knowledge.—(a) Recitation in professional class work; (b) written exercises in professional subjects; and (c) the five sessional examinations in professional class-work.

Professional Skill.—(a) The regular practice in the Model departments; (b) special practice in either the Normal or Model departments, or in both; and (c) criticism on the observed practice of fellow student-teachers.

Professional Standing.—The average for the Session of the estimates recorded in the Official Register of professional knowledge and skill, increased by ten per cent. of the excess above 75 of the sessional standing in attendance, deportment, and average of scholarship and professional knowledge, shall be recorded as the professional standing of each student-teacher. The provisions of section (11) 1 and 2 being observed, those having a final average of 25 and less than 50, shall be classed as possessed of FAIR professional ability and skill; 50 and less than 75, GOOD; 75 and upwards, SUPERIOR. This classification shall be expressed in both figures and words, and shall be recited in any license obtained from the Board of Education under the provisions of REG. 30.

(12) At the close of each Session the Principal shall report to the Chief Superintendent, for the information of the Board of Education, all matters of importance relative to the working of the Institution; and in such report he shall specify the professional standing at the Institution of each student-teacher, and also the classification of the student-teachers in reading, vocal music, and industrial drawing, required by REG. 30, 5 and REG. 39, 2.

(13) The student-teachers shall lodge and board at such houses only as may be approved by the Principal.

Of Inspectors.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—Board of Education empowered to appoint fifteen Inspectors, to apportion \$1,200 between them as salaries, to prescribe their qualifications and duties, and to provide for the uniform certification of all candidates for inspectorships, sec. 5 (2).

The Chief Superintendent to have the general direction of the Inspectors, sec. 9 (1), who are to aid him in carrying out a uniform system of education by giving effect to the provisions of the Law and the Regulations of the Board of Education, sec. 10 (3).

General duties and powers of Inspectors with respect to :

Convening the first Annual School Meeting in any District, sec. 40.

Convening subsequent meetings in case of want of proper parties, or of neglect of Trustees, sec. 50.

Calling general or special meetings when ordered by the Board of Education, sec. 58.

Appointing a Trustee, on failure or neglect, after written request from the Inspector, to perform duties or exercise powers, sec. 68.

Appointing Trustees and an Auditor, secs. 10 (4), 67, 68.

Reporting to Chief Superintendent on Estimate of Trustees, sec. 45.

The resignation of a Trustee, sec. 64.

Promoting educational efficiency by aiding Trustees and Teachers, sec. 10 (2).

Visitation of Schools and Districts, sec. 10 (1).

Authorizing engagements of Teachers of Superior Schools, sec. 59.

Sanctioning School-House sites selected by Trustees, sec. 73 (4).

Authorizing a Trustee to sell to the District land or buildings, sec. 71.

Requiring, in his discretion, Trustees to exempt from District tax, in whole or in part, residents having children between 5 and 20 years of age, and living more than two miles from the School, sec. 36.

Examining and deciding (subject to an appeal to the Chief Superintendent,) complaints of irregularity of assessment or other proceedings authorized by a School meeting, sec. 91.

Sanctioning the personal expenses incurred in the execution of their trust by Trustees, sec. 24.

Deciding on lawfulness of expenditure of Trustees on appeal of the School Meeting from the decision of the Auditor, sec. 84.

Ascertaining and reporting annually what Districts require special aid, sec. 10 (5.) 47.

Requiring a Trustee, Secretary of Trustees, or other person, improperly withholding property from the Board of Trustees to hand over the same, &c., sec. 92.

[Inspecting and Classifying Schools, sec. 18.]

Regulation 41.—*Teachers' Drafts and Trustees' Orders* : Each County Inspector shall deliver to Teachers drafts for their Provincial grant, and to Trustees orders on the County Treasurer for their share of the County Assessment Fund, as the same shall be, from time to time, transmitted by the Chief Superintendent.

REMARK.—The sum placed at the disposal of the Board of Education for Inspectors' salaries is insufficient to secure the services of professional men for the office. It is believed that the interests of education will be best promoted by the employment of Inspectors, for a limited period, chiefly in the work of making practically known to the people the provisions of the law, the steps to be taken to secure its advantages, the requirements respecting School accommodation, the careful and proper adjustment of boundaries, and, in short, all matters necessary to enable every District to become so familiar with correct modes of procedure as to ensure the regular support and proper conduct of Schools. As soon as this condition is reached, the work of inspection proper will require especial attention, and demand professional qualifications for its successful discharge, as contemplated by the following Regulation :—

Regulation 42.—*Uniform Certification of Candidates for Inspectorships* : In view of the operation of Section 13 of the Act, all candidates for the office of Inspector thereunder shall have taught for a period of at least three years, and shall have obtained a license of the Grammar-School class in accordance with the foregoing Regulations; and upon appointment to office each Inspector shall spend one term at the Provincial Normal School, or such time as the Board of Education may require, with a view to a more perfect acquaintance with the methods of School management and teaching to be employed in the Schools of the Province.

Of the Chief Superintendent.

REFERENCES TO THE ACT.—To have, subject to the Board of Education, the general supervision and direction of the Inspectors and Schools, sec. 9 (1).

To enforce the provisions of the Law, and the regulations and decisions of the Board of Education, sec. 9 (2).

To apportion the County School Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Law, withholding



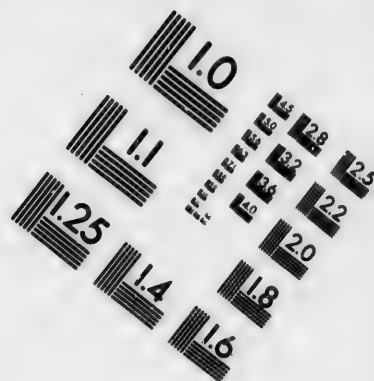
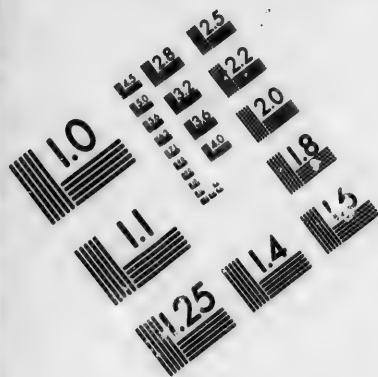
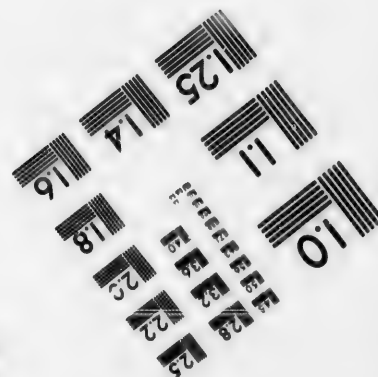
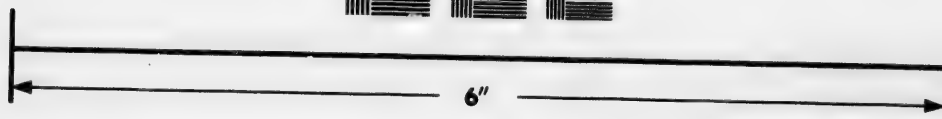
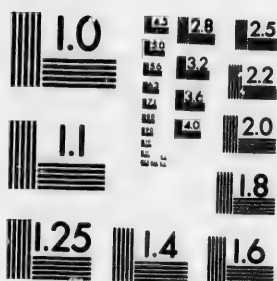


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503



the same, and all provincial aid, from Districts presenting a false or insufficient return, and dealing with forfeited balances as directed by the Board of Education, sec. 9 (3).

To furnish the Inspectors with the numbers and boundaries of the Districts within the respective Counties, and from time to time, as new Districts are created, or boundaries altered, to furnish such new boundaries, sec. 9 (4).

To cause copies of the Law, with Regulations of the Board of Education, together with all necessary forms and instructions, to be published and furnished gratuitously to Inspectors, Trustees and Teachers, sec. 9 (6).

To prepare annually a Report upon the Schools, subject to his supervision, accompanied with full Statistical Tables and detailed Accounts of the expenditures of the moneys appropriated under the Law, and offer suggestions on educational subjects: which Report shall be laid before the Legislature within ten days after the opening of the next succeeding Session thereof, sec. 9 (8).

See also secs. 2, 4, 15, 16, 19, 45, 47, 91, 95 (4).

Regulation 43.—Educational Circular. The Chief Superintendent shall forward to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of each District a semi-annual Circular, containing official notices, educational information, and especially a detailed statement of the Provincial Grants paid to Teachers, and the apportionment of the County Assessment Fund to Trustees. These Circulars shall be permanently filed by the Trustees, and shall be accessible to Teachers in each District.

ERRATUM.

At foot of page 62, Reg. 23, last two lines transpose and read—
which shall be to promote the efficient operation of the means contemplated by the Law, and the Regulations of the Board of Education for the conduct of all work

AGREEM
81, 95

ANNUAL
ss. 49,
Notice
of, pp

APPARA

APPEALS
ings of

ASSESSM

pose of
orders
(in Y
Chief
surer,
Fund
half-y
appor
distr
first of
loan to
remed
issues
s. 22;
14, 18
Rems

District
24; of
by B
form,
35 to
79, 80
and to

ASSESSOR
ss. 25
tain p
valua
Island
may
29, 35
duties

ASSISTA
to, ss

AUDITOR
point
of, ss

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

[s. section; p. page; Reg. Regulation; Rem. Remark.]

A

AGREEMENTS.—Teachers', ss. 74 (3), 72, 81, 95 (5); form of, Reg. 2.

ANNUAL MEETING.—Called by Trustees, ss. 49, 50; by Inspector, s. 50; form of Notices, pp. 81, 82; duties and powers of, pp. 73, 74. See *School Meetings*.

APPARATUS.—Reg. 15.

APPEALS.—Of Ratepayers, from proceedings of a School meeting, s. 91.

ASSESSMENT.—*County School Fund*: Purpose of, s. 11; amount of, s. 14; how ordered, levied, collected, ss. 14, 15, (in York, ss. 22-23); notifications to Chief Supt. s. 15; bond of Co. Treasurer, ss. 17, 18, his remuneration s. 15; Fund to be apportioned to Trustees half-yearly, ss. 16, 95 (8); manner of apportionment, s. 16, Reg. 4, to poor districts, s. 47; Supt.'s orders may be first charge on Co. Treasury, s. 19; loan to Counties by Province, s. 16; remedy in case no warrant for Co. Fund issues, or is defective, or is quashed, s. 22; warrants issued prior to April 14, 1873, s. 23. See also p. 40, and Rems. 2, 3, and Regs. 3, 4.

District Assessment: Purposes of, ss. 11, 24; ordered by School meeting, s. 24, by Board of Education, s. 45, (see form, p. 76); how levied, ss. 24, 33, 35 to 43; how collected, ss. 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, (see forms, pp. 76, 81); in cities and towns, s. 95 (10) (11) (12).

ASSESSORS OF RATES.—Certain duties of, ss. 25 to 34; the distinguishing of certain property and its valuation, s. 27; valuation of dyked Marsh and River Islands in certain cases, ss. 34, 41; lists may be amended in certain cases, ss. 29, 32; penalty for neglect of certain duties, ss. 30, 33.

ASSISTANTS.—Class-room assistants, grant to, ss. 12, 13; employment of, p. 41.

AUDITORS.—Election of, ss. 48, 56; appointment of, ss. 10 (4), 95 (14); duties of, ss. 84, 95 (16).

B

BLACKBOARDS.—p. 51.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Constitution of, s. 4; powers of, ss. 5, 6, 8, 45, 46, 58, 69.

BOOKS.—Text-Books to be prescribed by Board of Education, s. 5 (5); to be exclusively used in schools, ss. 74 (4), 5, 95 (16); to be supplied by Trustees in certain cases, ss. 74 (5), 55 (16), Regs. 16, 28, (6), and page 81; List of prescribed Text-books, pp. 54 to 57; sale of by Teachers forbidden, Reg. 24; oath of Teacher, s. 88.

BORDER DISTRICT.—Definition of, s. 1; levying of rates in certain border districts, s. 77 (1), and page 76.

BORROWING MONEY.—Purposes and authority, s. 73 (3); interest on, s. 24; form of certificate of indebtedness, p. 81; in No. 5, Moncton, s. 98, 99; in cities and towns, s. 95 (6) (7).

BOUNDARIES OF DISTRICTS.—Establishing of, s. 5 (3); filing of, s. 9 (4): See Reg. 1.

C

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—See *Borrowing Money*.

CIRCULAR.—Half-yearly, by Chief Supt., Reg. 43.

CLOAK-ROOMS.—For pupils, Reg. 6.

COLLECTION OF DISTRICT SCHOOL RATES.—Assessment list, p. 77; collection of rates, pp. 78, 79, 80; rates for text-books in certain cases, p. 81.

COLLECTIONS.—In Schools, Reg. 24.

COLLECTOR.—Definition of, s. 80; duties of, ss. 75, 76, 77 (3), 78, 79.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—In Schools, s. 86, Reg. 26.

CONTRACTS.—With Teachers, s. 74 (3); form of, Reg. 2; with other parties, ss. 73 (2), 95 (3) (16); 71, 72, 81, 82.

C

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.—Liability to district assessment, ss. 24 (3), 77 (1). See also ss. 27, 31.

COUNTY SCHOOL FUND.—In aid of Teachers' salaries, s. 11. See *Assessment*.

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Sec. 1; duty in reference to County Fund, ss. 14, 15; bond of, ss. 17, 18; in case of new warrant for Co. Fund, s. 22; warrants issued prior to April 14, 1873, s. 23; duty in distinguishing property for District School assessment, ss. 27 to 33; in cases of over-rating, s. 42; filing of Trustees' Secretary, s. 75; filling Trustees' lists of "taxable valuations," s. 77 (1), remuneration for such lists, s. 77 (1); certifying rates in certain cases, s. 80.

COUNTY TREASURER.—Defined, s. 1. See *Assessment* and *County Secretary*.

D

DEBENTURES.—In *Cities*: purposes, s. 95 (6) (9); form and redemption of, s. 95 (7); payment of interest, s. 95 (7) (10) (11). In *Towns*: s. 97. In other Districts, see *Certificates of Indebtedness*.

DESKS.—Form, pattern, height of, Reg. 7.

DESTRUCTION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.—By pupils, Reg. 27.

DISEASES.—See *Contagious diseases*.

DISTRICTS.—Defined, s. 1; union of, s. 6; boundaries of, Reg. 1.

DISTRICT ASSESSMENT.—See *Assessment* and *Collection of District School rates*.

E

EDUCATIONAL CIRCULAR.—By Chief Superintendent, Reg. 43.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—Reg. 23.

EMBLEMS.—In Schools, Reg. 20; s. 102.

EXAMINERS.—Appointment of, s. 5 (4); duties of, Reg. 30, 1 (8), 7, 8.

EXAMINATIONS.—Of Schools, s. 87; of candidates for Provincial Licenses, Regs. 30, 31; qualifications, Reg. 30, 1; notice to Chief Supt., Reg. 30, 1 (note); licenses to be valid during good behaviour, Reg. 30, 3; times and stations of, Reg. 30, 3; manner of, Reg. 30, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; standards of award, Reg. 30, 9; memorandum of, Reg. 30, 10; syllabus of, Reg. 31; of candidates for local licenses, Reg. 32.

EXEMPTION FROM DIST. SCHOOL RATES.—In certain cases, ss. 35, 36, 24, 95 (12).

EVENING SCHOOLS.—Reg. 17.

F

FURNITURE.—p. 43.

FIXED SALARIES.—Teachers' salaries to be fixed by agreement at a definite rate for school year (or term), Reg. 3.

G

GLOBES.—Reg. 15.

GRADING OF SCHOOLS.—p. 38.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—May be made free Schools, s. 100, Reg. 36.

GROUND.—See *School Grounds*.

H

HEALTH.—Familiar lessons to pupils, Reg. 22 (3).

HOLIDAYS.—Reg. 19.

I

INCORPORATED TOWNS.—ss. 96 to 99.

INSTITUTES.—Reg. 23.

INSURANCE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE.—Trustees to insure, s. 73 (2); in cities and towns, s. 95 (5).

INSPECTORS.—Regs. 41, 42.

L

LANDS.—See *School Grounds*.

LIBRARIES.—Grant toward, s. 90; character of books and management of, Reg. 33.

LICENSES.—District licenses issued prior to January, 15, 1872, Reg. 29; Provincial, Regs. 30, 31, s. 5 (4); local, Reg. 32.

M

MAPS.—See Reg. 15.

MEETINGS OF TEACHERS.—Regs. 22 (13), 23.

MODE OF SUPPORT.—Of Schools, s. 11.

MODEL SCHOOL.—Establishing of, s. 5 (1); conduct of and practice in, Regs. 39, 40 (12).

MONCTON.—School District No. 5, ss. 98, 99.

NORMAL
(1); s
to, R
stude
instru
Reg.
stude
repor

OUTTHO
boys

PENALTY

PRESENT

POLL-T
ss. 2

POOR L
10 (5
to Tr

PRINCIP
and

PROVIN
ordin

Distr
s. 35

depa
36 (4

spect

PUPILS

74 (1

age

class

ss.

Reg

adm

95 (1

RATE-

RATE-

inga

tion

REGIS

how

Rem

(4);

s. 8

REPORT

ing,

in c

cipa

by

Sup

N

NORMAL SCHOOL.—Establishing of, s. 5 (1); sessions of, Reg. 37; admission to, Reg. 38; travelling expenses to student-teachers, Reg. 38; course of instruction, Reg. 39; By-Laws of, Reg. 40; professional classification of student-teachers, Reg. 40 (11) (12); report of, Reg. 40 (11).

O

OUTHOUSES.—Separate Outhouses for boys and girls, Reg. 9; plans of, Reg. 9.

P

PENALTIES.—How recovered, s. 93.

PRESENTS.—To Teachers, Reg. 24.

POLL-TAX.—As a District School rate, ss. 24, 95 (12).

POOR DISTRICTS.—How determined, sec. 10 (5); special aid to Teacher, s. 47. to Trustees, s. 47.

PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—Designation and duties of, Reg. 25.

PROVINCIAL GRANTS TO TEACHERS.—In ordinary Districts, ss. 12, 13; in poor Districts, s. 47; in Superior Schools, s. 39, Regs. 34, 35; in High School department of Grammar Schools, Reg. 36 (4); drafts to be delivered by Inspector, Reg. 41.

PUPILS.—Entitled to education free, s. 74 (1), even if over twenty years of age if there is room, s. 74 (1); their classification, suspension, or expulsion, ss. 74 (2), 59, 95 (5) (16). See also Regs. 16, 26, 27, 18. Trustees may admit from other Districts, s. 74 (1), 95 (16).

R

RATE-BILLS.—Form of, p. 80.

RATEPAYERS.—Definition of, s. 1; meetings of, see *School Meetings*; requisition of, ss. 57, 67.

REGISTERS.—How provided, s. 9 (5); how procured and preserved, p. 75, Rem. 4; how kept, s. 85, Reg. 22, (5) (4); penalty for neglect of Teacher, s. 85.

REPORTS.—By Trustees to annual meeting, ss. 83, 84; by Board of Trustees in cities and towns, s. 95 (5); by Principal Normal School, Reg. 40 (11); by Inspectors, s. 10 (1) (5); by Chief Superintendent, s. 9 (6).

RETURNS.—To be made by Trustees half yearly, s. 83, Reg. 18; to be attested by Trustees, s. 83; by Teachers, s. 88; penalty for false or insufficient return, s. 9 (3). See also Reg. 22 (14) (15) (17) (19).

S

SCHOOLS.—Definition of, s. 1; to be free, s. 74 (1), 95 (5) (16); to be non-sectarian, s. 102, Regs. 20, 21, 22; grading of, pp. 37, 38; opening of, s. 74 (4), Reg. 21; time of session, Reg. 19; Evening Schools, Reg. 17.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.—Extent of, ss. 55, 99 (16), also Reg. 5.

SCHOOL DEBENTURES.—See *Borrowing Money and Debentures*.

SCHOOL DISTRICT.—See p. 37.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—See *Examinations*.

SCHOOL FUND.—See *Assessment*.

SCHOOL GROUNDS.—To be chosen by Trustees and sanctioned by Inspector, s. 73 (4) (5) (6); location, Reg. 10; extent, Reg. 11; improvement of Reg. 13; walks, fences, Regs. 12, 14, division into play-grounds, Reg. 11, Rem. 2; Reg. 9, Rems. 1, 6; deed of grounds, p. 82.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.—Sites how determined, s. 73 (4), Regs. 10, 11; plans, how determined, s. 5 (5), see also Regs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; working drawings of, p. 43. (*note*).

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—See *Libraries*.

SCHOOL MEETINGS.—Annual Meeting, see *Annual Meeting*; Special Meeting, see *Special Meetings*; general meeting by order of Board of Education or Chief Superintendent, s. 58, and pp. 29, 40.

SCHOOL RATES.—See *Collection of District School Rates*.

SCHOOL REGISTER.—See *Register*.

SCHOOL RETURNS.—See *Returns*.

SCHOOL TERMS.—Of Schools, Reg. 18; of Normal School, Reg. 37.

SCHOOL YEAR.—S. 12, Reg. 18.

SCRIPTURES.—Reading of, Reg. 21.

SECRETARY TO TRUSTEES.—How appointed, s. 75; in cities and towns, s. 95 (4); bond of, ss. 75, 76, (form of, p. 75); duties and remuneration, ss. 75, 77 (3), 78, 79, 95 (4).

SIZE OF SCHOOL-ROOM.—Reg. 5.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.—Form of Notices, p. 82; to be called by Trustees, s. 57 (1st); by Trustees on requisition of ratepayers, s. 57 (2nd); by Inspector on order of Board of Education or Chief Superintendent, s. 58.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—In Schools, Reg. 24.

SUPERINTENDENT.—How appointed, salary of, s. 2; duties of, s. 9; see also p. 89; assistant to, s. 2.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.—How established, s. 89, and Regs. 34, 35.

SYLLABUS OF EXAMINATION.—For candidates for license, Reg. 31.

SYMBOLS.—In Schools, Reg. 20, s. 102.

T

TEACHERS.—Examination, classification, and licensing of, s. 5 (4), Regs. 29, 30, 31; local licenses, Reg. 32; Form of agreement with Trustees, Reg. 2; Provincial grants, see *Provincial grants*; duties of, ss. 83-88, Regs. 22, 23, 24; privileges of, Reg. 21; may be suspended or dismissed in certain cases,

s. 74 (3); re-examination of, Reg. 29; cancelling of license, s. 5 (4); cannot act as Trustees, s. 70; salaries how provided, pp. 40, 41.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—Reg. 23.

TEXT-BOOKS.—To be prescribed by Board of Education for all Schols, s. 5 (5); List of, Reg. 16.

TRUSTEES.—See pp. 73, 74, 75; "estimate" when meeting fails to provide means, s. 45, (see form, p. 76); vacation of office by non-residence, s. 70.

U

UNION OF DISTRICTS.—By Board of Education, s. 6.

V

VACATIONS.—Reg. 19.

VENTILATION.—Of School-rooms, Reg. 8.

VISITING DAYS.—Reg. 19, 4; Reg. 23.

W

WARDROBES.—For pupils, Reg. 6.

n of, Reg. 29;
5 (4); cannot
salaries how

Reg. 23.

ibed by Board
ols, s. 5 (5);

4, 75; "esti-
ls to provide
p. 76); vaca-
ence, s. 70.

board of Edu-

oms, Reg. 8.
; Reg. 23.

Reg. 6.